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HER LAST DANCE.

She was not a beauty, perhaps, but she was assuredly a fascinating butterfly of a creature; even her women friends admitted that. And though seven-and-twenty, and the mother of a girl of seven. She still retained so much of virginal expression and contour that imagination was loth to accept the fact of matronhood. One felt, indeed, that if the "Ewige Weiblich," changefully changeless, radiantly soul-satisfying, were to be personified, here was the model. Gracious and graceful, gentle and joyous, she possessed talents innumerable, all enlivened to a certain degree—to a degree that had quite sufficed for her own enjoyment and the edification of a host of admiring and not too exacting friends, who thought her a delightful prodigy and spoiled her accordingly.

But, now, cudgel the stunned brain as she would, no real capability "of marketable value," as it had been so bluntly put to her even in these early hours of misery—Cousin Selina always put things a bit bluntly, she felt with a little shiver of annoyance—no resource could she discover to stand her in good stead in the dreaded day that had come at last. The bolt had fallen that morning, and, with numb, folded hands and dry, terror-filled eyes, she sat in the darkest corner of her gay little drawing-room, beneath the ghastly chamber whence were soon to be borne the earthly remains of her husband.

What was she to do? How was she to procure, not the luxuries without which she scarce imagined her child could exist, but the bare necessities of life? Every piece of furniture in the house was mortgaged to its full value, and her last jewel had gone to pay the rent. Thank heaven, they would have this haven for some time to come. She was in debt to butcher and baker, and she had not had a new pair of gloves for months. Shillings had become the basis of expenditure as guineas had been hitherto.

In the morning sympathizing friends came to support and assist her through the trying ordeal. All passed like a dream. "Tout passe, tout casse," she said, over and over, "but my heart is strong."

When, a month later, she sat with Cousin Selina in the same room, in the same chair, listening again to the gusty rain as it beat against the windows, it was to her as if no appreciable time had intervened. Dreamily she took up the thread of her thoughts where she had dropped it that sad night, and the strange conceit came back to her.

Women, less brilliant but stolid and plodding, were enscenced in journals where she had disdained even to allow her verses to appear. With voices in no way comparable to hers, she saw others succeed; while she, who sang like a bird—but like a bird, too, only when inspired—could make no impression. And so, dowered as she was, she was poorer and more helpless than the humblest woman who could conscientiously knit a pair of stockings or embroider a tenecloth.

The pretty face seemed pinched and weary; two deep lines began to inclose the drooping mouth. "I smile en parenthese," she said, to Cousin Selina as she turned from the mirror, where she was trying to change the expression of those quivering lips, that even at the moment curved upwards, a Cupid's bow, at the quaint conceit.

More surely than ever she knew she could ask no favors, but must put her own shoulder to the wheel. But what to do when all else failed? To dance on the stage! Why not? She could dance; all her life she had loved to dance. In her greatest joy she had ever found fullest expression in dancing to her own reflections before the long mirror in her boudoir. A hundred times her darling had been lulled to sleep, eased of her pain by the dancing of her "pretty Mumsie." Once, with her husband, she had seen a famous actress—a woman chaste as herself—dance so gracefully, yet with an abandone so perfect as to captivate an audience accustomed to exhibitions from which she had turned in loathing—to his annoyance, since his taste grew yearly less refined. Even then, "The pity of it," she had sighed. And how much even then was implied that she should say, turning to him:

"That I could do, I am certain."

"May you never need," he had answered, fervently. For he loved her and was proud of her, though his paths in life were devious, though he would not follow her. It all came back to her vividly—the gay scene, the eager faces, the murmur of delight, the applause that rose again and again, and could not be stayed. Her heart beat fast; yes, she would dance. It might cost her the few friends she still possessed, but as long as she helped herself she could maintain her pride.

Next day began a tiresome round of interviews with impatient, incredulous or impertinent managers, with a heart growing daily heavier and a brain sharpened almost to viciousness. At last an impressario, touched by her grace and the expression of brave despair in her hungry eyes, granted her a trial, fixing an hour at the theater on the following day in the early forenoon. Amid a concourse of women, some sympathetic, some brazenly inquisitive, all so different from herself that she scarce felt they were her sisters, she made her first essay. How unreal it seemed; a dream, she kept telling herself, a dream from which she would waken in a moment.

She kept her glance straight before her, trying to shut out the crudity of her surroundings. The "sets" all awry, the glimpses of busy carpenters and scene-shifters, the flashily-dressed men and women waiting for rehearsal and familiarizing in a way that gave her a mental nausea. A row of raw girls in soiled dancing shoes and fleshings, their upper halves clothed in ordinary bodices, went awkwardly through their matutinal drill. The odor of dust and oil and paint began to overpower her, and she was on the verge of losing her self-possession when the kind voice of the manager, close beside her, said:

"Your turn, madame—will you tell me what music you desire?" The orchestra, composed of one violin on the stage, began the swinging accompaniment of La Paloma, and at the end, and while the blood beat and surged in deafening throbs in her heavy head, again she heard the voice of the manager, seemingly a great distance off:

"Accept my compliments, madame, I shall be glad to offer you a salary of ten pounds a week. I am sure you will have a success." "Un succes fou," he said, turning to the orchestra, who gracefully waved his fiddle, bowed low and replied: "Sans doute." Poor woman, she looked into their eyes to see if they were mocking her; then, convinced of their good faith, she mustered all her strength, and with the strange surging still in her ears, smiled, said "I thank you," turned quickly and left the theater. How she got home was always a mystery to her. Martha heard a faint pull at the bell, hastened to the door and found her mistress pale as death, but with her eyes wide open and a set smile on her lips. She put her to bed, held her quivering body till by degrees the tortured soul began to still itself and the overwrought brain found relief in such healing tears as had not come before in all those strained days of trial. And now there was practicing and preparation of costumes, then the first appearance and the many succeeding, all justifying the acumen of her friend the impressario. Gradually all pressing need, the indebtedness, the grinding care disappeared, and she could have been comparatively happy.

All day, save for the morning hour of rehearsal, she kept Maizie beside her. It was Maizie who made a daily holocaust of unopened billets-doux and adorned her nursery with the flowers that invariably accompanied them. It was Maizie who first enjoyed, almost inspired, the dances she invented, and who first praised her "Sweet Mumsie" in her artistic costumes. Every evening she left the child with a new pang, though she could not but feel her safe with good Martha, and flew on the wings of love to her bedside on her return. Resolutely she shut her eyes to all that displeased her in her new surroundings, and soon her dancing became to her an infatuation. For the time she was on the stage all else was forgotten. Her grief fell from her like a dismal garment, and she stood the personification of laughing youth, grace and joy. Always garbed in white and with a gauzy, wing-like scarf—"La Paloma" they called her after her first dance—she floated in an atmosphere chaste and poetic, too delicate to be misunderstood, and, as before, even the women were charmed. Yes, she might have become content, but daily Maizie grew weaker and more fragile, and her heart failed within her. She would take the child in her despairing arms and hold her so close that the little one would cry out, yet was happy withal in the embrace, for she loved her "Mumsie" with a deep devotion, and seemed with a strange prescience to understand much.

One night—it was about three months after her debut—she left home a little lighter of heart than usual. Maizie had been feverish all day, and had grown quieter toward evening, and they had had a royal game of romps and a "big big hug and kiss" when she left. Toward the close of the evening she began to grow ill at ease, and, throwing her fur-lined mantle about her, without changing her costume, she left the theater hurriedly, and, jumping into a hansom, was driven home in all haste. The front door was open. From the hall came the voice of her physician:

"Go quickly, or she will not know her."

"Who will not know whom?" she said, to herself. "Who will not know whom?" she reiterated to the physician, as she walked quickly into the house.

He took her in his strong arms, carried her to the nursery and placed her in a chair beside the child. The dear little face, already fanned by the wings of the angels, flushed softly.

"I was waiting, Mumsie," she whispered; "you will dance for me now, will you not?"

She fell on her knees beside the couch, and took the little one in her arms.

"Sweet, lovely Mumsie," said the child, kissing the bare arms; "you will be a real dove in Heaven."

"Maizie, Maizie, do not leave me!" wailed the trembling woman.

"No, Mumsie," answered the child; "you shall come too."

The mother gazed at her, speechless and wild with alarm.

"Mumsie," said the little one, trying to raise the heavy little head with the short golden curls in damp ringlets on the pale forehead, "Mumsie dear, do dance. Perhaps the angels don't dance, and I love it so."

With a great sob and a supreme effort she rose from her knees, threw off the heavy cloak which was still about her, and began to dance. Was ever such martyrdom, ever such bravery? Ah! Mother and Saint, in other days canonization was often more lightly won. On she danced in the dimly-lit death chamber, those outside standing with bated breath not daring to enter, yet seeing all. Sweetly the child smiled, lifted the little hand once as if to thank her, then the fluttering eyelids closed, the long lashes rested on the pale cheeks, and she was still. Closer and closer danced the mother, till she leaned anxiously, breathlessly over the child, fearing to stop abruptly lest she should waken her. Then with a cry that rang through the house, and rings now in the ears of the two who waited outside the door, she fell on the couch beside her angel, and the brave heart broke.—Black and White.

ARROW POINTS.

If pigeon-toed people knew how funny they look they wouldn't walk that way.

A woman's idea of being a dutiful wife is to keep her husband supplied with slippers.

A woman thinks that if a man doesn't know just how to fold his napkin, it is a sign he lacks culture.

If anybody should try to make us do the fool things we do of our own accord how we would bewail our hard lot.

We wonder why the reading which explain what is in the pictures in books is always so far away from them?

We don't care how long any loafer bores us, just so long as he doesn't build up false hopes by saying half a dozen times: "Well, I must be going."

A REMARKABLE CASE.

A Young Man Twice Wooes and Wins the Girl He Loves.

Through Mental Disorder He Is Led to Wander from Home, and Forgets All About Events of the Past.

As the finale to an exceedingly singular and at the same time a romantic case, information was lately received to the effect that William E. Higgins, of Sandusky, and Miss Edith Marchus, of 263 Forest street, Cleveland, were married in that city some time ago, thus joining two young people who were separated for months by unprecedented circumstances.

Several months ago the medical authorities were nonplussed by the peculiar malady which afflicted Mr. Higgins, and to this day there has been no satisfactory explanation of it made. The young man is about 22 years of age, and up to the summer of 1895, lived with his parents in Sandusky. He went to Elyria, where he obtained a situation on the electric railway, and one day in August of that year, while at work as a lineman, an insulator fell from a crosstop and struck him on the forehead. At the time he complained of a peculiar sensation about the head, and as time passed by he daily became more confused in his thoughts. Fearing that he would be ill, he returned home, and was prostrated for four weeks. When he had recovered his health apparently, he returned to Elyria and reentered the employ of the railway company.

One Saturday evening he announced to his landlady that he was going home to spend Sunday, and she became alarmed when the young man did not return. Mr. Higgins, the father, went to Elyria in search of his son. That was the first intimation that anyone had that a misfortune had befallen the young man. It was thought for a time that the young man had been murdered for his money. This idea was exploded when his bank book and a sum of money were found in his valise. The father returned home thinking he would never see his son again. He communicated with the authorities of various cities, asking for information regarding his son. Reports came of strange young men in various sections, and the father traveled hundreds of miles to identify his son. So many disappointments awaited him that for a time it seemed hope was vain.

One day a friend of the family told the father that he thought he had seen Will in St. Louis. Mr. Higgins at once left for that city and found his son.

The father was overjoyed at the recovery of his son and threw his arms around the neck of the young man. The consternation and horror of the father can hardly be imagined when the son said: "Excuse me, but I do not know you." Then the terrible truth flashed across the mind of the father, and he realized that his son had lost his memory. The father worked with the young man for hours trying to recall to him scenes of his home and mother, but all to no avail. The young man said he remembered nothing antedating his living in a boarding house in St. Louis. Where he came from, he said, he did not know. He said, however, he was desirous of solving the mystery of his past, and accepted his father's invitation to return home with him in the hope that his memory might be awakened.

It was supposed that when young Higgins would arrive home and see his mother he would again be himself in every respect. But he did not know her although she wept on his shoulder and repeated to him all those fond names she used in addressing him when he was an infant and a growing child. He could not recall anything of his past.

Then a delicate surprise was arranged for him, which, it was hoped, as a last resort, would awaken his memory. Miss Edith Marchus, of 263 Forest street, this city, whom Mr. Higgins had been engaged to marry in October, 1895, was sent for. She arrived, and was much moved by the presence of her lover, whom she had mourned as dead for so many months. The young man treated her with respect, but his demeanor plainly indicated that Miss Marchus, whom he would have married but for his misfortune, was as a stranger to him. Miss Marchus had formerly lived in Sandusky, and having moved to Cleveland, she was prevailed upon to remain at the Higgins home for several days, in the hope that constant association would rekindle young Higgins' memory.

All efforts failed, however, but Mr. Higgins developed a strong attachment for Miss Marchus, which ripened into love, and they were finally married in this city.—Cleveland Leader.

Why He Needed a Gun.

It was a western town, and the young fellow had been arrested for carrying a concealed weapon. Fresh from the east, he imagined that bad men lurked in the shadows, and he had bought a pistol that had a bore as large as a cough-drop. When arraigned before the police judge he had no defense to make, and the magistrate said: "I shall have to fine you."

"Please let me off," said the young fellow. "I have no money to pay a fine, and if you fine me I shall have to go to jail, and that would disgrace me. I have done nothing wrong except carry the revolver, and I am sorry for that. I have no friends from whom I could secure the money to pay the fine."

"What did you carry the artillery for?" asked the judge.

"Why, er—er—to protect my valuables."

"To protect your valuables? What valuables have you? You say you have no money to pay a fine. What else have you of value?"

"Why, you see—that is—er—I have the gun. It cost me $12."

He went to jail.—N. Y. World.

Feminine Logic.

"The female sect," said M. Calino lately, "is the most illogical in the world."

"What new proof have you for the want of devotion of women to the canons of logic?" he was asked.

"Why, take my wife," answered M. Calino. "I had all the trouble in the world to get her to enter her thirties, and now, a dozen years later, I can't get her out of them!"—Youth's Companion.

A HOPELESS CASE.

BY CLARA MULHOLLAND.

"It will pinch me sore, Lydia," said Mr. Waddilove, sadly. "Things are in a bad way with me just now, and it will be a great expense."

"We must make sacrifices sometimes for the sake of our children, James," replied his wife, severely. "I wonder you could hesitate for a moment."

"Do you? Well, don't, and I can't see the necessity for such a move. Why shouldn't the girls be happy at home? Why should they require a season in London? What good will it do them?"

"Had I not spent those two months in town with Aunt Susan long ago, James, I'd never have met you."

"Humph," he grunted, "how do you know? You were my fate. I'd have met you somehow."

Mrs. Waddilove shrugged her shoulders and smiled; then, folding her arms upon her lap, sighed heavily.

"I'm not a believer in fate. I pin my faith on opportunity."

"Well, who knows, an opportunity may arise."

"Here? In this quiet country place, where no man comes from year end to year end? Impossible. Miriam and Selina are 23 and 22. They are pretty, fair, attractive girls, but their youth is passing, and if they go on as they are doing, they must live and die unknown and unsought. We shall have three old maids to provide for—"

"Poor little Madge, too. Well, you do look far ahead. The child is barely 18."

"O," with a quick decision, "she is a hopeless case. A plain girl like Madge is as well in the country as in town. Fate or opportunity would do little for her. But the others are different."

"Very," he said, grimly. "So you would not take Madge to London?"

"Of course not. She will keep house and look after you."

"Yet she would enjoy the theaters and the various sights. At 18—"

"It would be a waste of money to take Madge, and she is quite happy at home."

He smiled, and the expression of his face changed; his eyes grew soft and tender.

"Thank God, yes. And Madge and I will be very happy together."

"She was always your favorite; so it's a good thing you are not likely to lose her."

"Yes," thoughtfully, "and yet, if anyone came to know her and her sweet, bright nature, he—"

"Don't be afraid. Sweet natures don't count for much nowadays. Beauty or money is a necessity. As Madge has neither—"

"Poor little girl. Then the love of her old father must suffice. When do you think of going?"

"At once," Mrs. Waddilove cried, rejoiced to find him give in so easily. "Lady Grantley has a ball on Thursday, Mrs. Townley one on the following Monday, and more are sure to turn up. As soon as Miriam and Selina are seen invitations will pour in. They will both be engaged before the end of the season, of that I am certain."

II.

The Manor house was flooded with sunshine. Every window was wide open, and every room full of the scent of roses, the perfume of new mown hay.

Mrs. Waddilove and her two handsome daughters, Miriam and Selina, had been gone some six weeks, and as yet showed no signs of returning. Madge and her father had grown accustomed to their absence, and felt no very strong desire to see them come back. They were the best of friends, these two, and perfectly happy in each other's society.

In the presence of her mother and her good-looking sisters, Madge had been shy, quiet and reserved. But alone with her dear old father, whom she adored, the gayety of her heart asserted itself, her whole nature expanded, and she became what she had never been before—a merry, laughing, bewitching little maiden.

"With such a pair of dancing dark eyes, and such a bright, happy face, who could call my Madge plain?" thought her father one day as he watched her flit backwards and forwards among the roses. "But I'm glad she did not go to London. Somehow, the world might rub off the bloom—bring sorrow to her loving little heart—and I want her to be happy always."

Across the lawn came one of the gardeners in hot haste.

"If you please, sir," he said, pausing in front of his master, "there's been an accident, just at the gate—a gentleman thrown from his bicycle by a—"

"Dear me, dear me, is he hurt?" cried the old man, starting up.

"I'm afraid, sir, he's sprained his ankle. He seemed in pain."

"He must come in, Madge," he called. "Madge, get the vinegar, bandages; there has been an accident. I'm going to bring the man in. Get everything ready."

"Yes," answered Madge, and laying aside her roses, she ran into the house.

III.

Three weeks later Madge strolled beneath the lime trees, a tall, fair man by her side.

"You are walking better to-day," she said. "I think your ankle is almost well."

He sighed and dug his stick into the sward.

"I fear so."

Madge laughed merrily. "How ungrateful! And surely a sprained ankle is not a pleasant thing?"

"It has been a piece of real good fortune to me," he replied, earnestly, "for through it I made the best friends I ever had—you and your father."

"I'm glad you think so, and I assure you," looking up with a bright, sweet glance, "father and I feel it was a lucky accident for us, Gilbert. We have had a pleasant time since you came to us."

"And I? O, Madge, if you could only realize what it has been for me! Since my father and mother died, when I was nine 18 years ago, I have known little but loneliness; and I came down to the Warren for the first time since I came of age, never guessing the delightful neighbors I should find there. That evening I went out on my bicycle to while away an hour, when luck, in the shape of a clumsy van, bowled me over in front of your gate. But now the happy time is at an end, and I feel that I must go home."

"Yes," Madge sighed, "I suppose you must. And, you see, perhaps it is just as well. Mother and the girls are coming back, and then things will be different."

"But you will be the same?"

"I?" blushing and dimpling. "Not quite; everyone, even the dear old dad, changes when they are about. You see, our positions are not what they are when far away. We are no longer master and mistress. We go now here, see no one, speak when we're spoken to—"

"O, Madge!" He reddened and looked at her in dismay. "That's rather much. But I'll tell you what—you and your father must come and pay me a long visit. My home is charming. I've got servants and horses, and—and everything to make you happy, and we'll have all our nice time over again."

"It—it sounds delightful. But," her lips trembled, "mother would not allow me to go. You see, I am not out. I am the youngest. Miriam would go. She's the eldest, and very handsome, with a tall, slight figure, fair hair, blue—" Her eyes filled with tears. "O, you—you will surely like Miriam, and—and forget your poor Madge."

"You know I won't," he cried, vehemently. "And I don't want Miriam, and I don't care whether she's handsome or not. I want you. And, what's more, I'll insist upon your coming."

Madge gazed at him in open-eyed astonishment.

"You don't know mother, Gilbert," she said, solemnly. "Not one of us dare turn the word with her, and if she told me—"

"But if it—if it—if the Warren was to be one day your home," he stammered, catching her hand and drawing her towards him. "If—O, Madge; we have known each other three whole weeks. We have spent hours of the day together, we have talk over everything. You know me, all about me, bad and good, and I know you"—his voice shook with emotion—"and I love you."

"O, Gilbert," she gasped. "Gilbert."

"My darling, I have startled, alarmed you. But if you could love me—be my wife?"

"Poor, plain little me?" She raised her eyes, then turned them quickly away, her face crimson, her whole frame trembling, her heart full of a new-sweet joy.

"To me, as you stand thus and always, you are beautiful, for I love you above everything on earth. Madge, answer me.

"Yes," she whispered low; "yes"—then laid her face upon his breast.

The following afternoon, some three or four hours earlier than they were expected, Mrs. Waddilove, Miriam and Selina arrived at the Manor house.

As he stood watching his men stacking the hay, Mr. Waddilove was informed that his wife and daughters had come home, and, without an instant's delay, he hurried to greet them. The three ladies were tired after their journey, and answered his various inquiries with but scant courtesy. Then, as Madge did not appear to welcome her, her mother became extremely irate.

"My dear, she has gone for a walk," her husband said, soothingly. "She—she will not be long."

"A walk alone at this late hour? You are a strange person to have charge of a young girl, James. I suppose Madge has done exactly as she pleased while I was away? But that will soon be changed. Out for a walk alone—"

"She is not alone, dear," he began, knowing full well she was with Gilbert, and wondering how he should break the news of her engagement to her mother. "She's with—a friend."

"Well, this sort of thing must be put a stop to."

"Yes, yes, of course. But have you any news for me, Lydia?"

She glared at him. "None," she answered sharply.

"Then your time has been wasted. The opportunities were of no avail? Miriam and Selina have made no conquest."

"You are rude, Mr. Wadd—. And I am glad the poor girls have gone upstairs."

"I don't mean to be rude, dear. I am content to keep my daughters at home. I was only following up the conversation that led to your going to London. I believed in a sweet, bright nature, and fate. You put faith in what you called beauty—and opportunities. Without boasting or in any way annoying you, I wish to say, without taking any credit to myself, that my idea was the right one; that here, in our home, Madge and I have been more successful."

Mrs. Waddilove flounced over to the window.

"Pray explain—"

She stopped abruptly and put up her pince-nez, as a slim little girl in pink cotton walked across the lawn in close conversation with a fair, blue-eyed man.

"Madge?" she cried. "And who, pray, is her companion?"

"That," he said, hurrying to her side, "is Gilbert Hastings, the wealthy young owner of the Warren, and our Madge's affianced husband."

"Good heavens." She sank into a chair with a cry. "But—but be generous, James. Do not triumph over me too much."

He took her hand and pressed it to his lips.

"Nothing, my dear, is farther from my thoughts, and I am very glad that you have come home to rejoice with me at our child's great happiness."—London Sketch.

The Cure Would Follow.

The European friends of the late John Chamberlain, and he had many, were pained to hear of his sudden death at Saratoga. He was a gourment fin, and the best-known hotelkeeper in Washington. His restaurant had a national reputation, but the prices were exceptionally high. Apropos of this, Col. Tom Ochiltree and a young friend from Texas were about to dine. The latter expressed a strong desire to partake of a porterhouse steak and fried onions, but said that he could not do so, as he was going to the theater with some ladies and his breath might give him away. "Don't be afraid, my friend," said Col. Ochiltree, "go right ahead and have your steak and onions. When you get your bill for the meal it will take your breath away."—London Chat.

THE FUNNY MAN.

He Had Been a Boy and Hadn't Forgotten It.

We call him the funny man because he was sad and serious, and said little but gazed right into our souls and made us tell him just what was in our minds at the time, and then came out with some magnificently luminous suggestion that cleared every cloud away, says Scribner's. What was more, he would then go off with us at once and play the right thing out to its finish, earnestly and devotedly, putting all other things aside. So we called him the funny man, meaning only that he was different from those others who thought it incumbent on them to play the painful mummer. The idea as opposed to the real man was what we meant, only we were not acquainted with the phrase. Those others, with their labored jests and clumsy contortions, doubtless flattered themselves that they were funny men; we, who had to sit through and applaud the painful performances, knew better.

He pulled up to a walk as soon as he caught sight of us, and the dogcart crawled slowly along till it stopped just opposite. Then he leaned his chin on his hand and regarded us long and soulfully, yet said never a word; while we jigged up and down in the dust, grinning bashfully, but with expectation. For you never knew exactly what the man might say or do.

"You look bored," he remarked, presently; "thoroughly bored. Or else—let me see; you're not married, are you?"

He asked this in such sad earnestness that we hastened to assure him that we were not married. Though we felt he ought to have known that much; we had been intimate for some time.

NEW SCHOOL FOR MONKEYS.

They Will Be Trained for Domestic Servants.

There has just been founded at Calcutta an institution for the education of monkeys, says an exchange.

A young monkey is taken and before him is placed a set of blocks on which are painted in capitals the letters of the alphabet. These blocks are, in fact, exactly similar to those which children play with in every civilized country in the world, and they are used in precisely the same way as if the monkey were a young specimen of the human race. There is one professor for each monkey, and the monkey is taught by means of the blocks to spell certain words. If the word is "fruit," for example, the monkey, after having been taught to arrange the blocks so as to spell the word quickly and without error, receives a bit of fruit as his reward. The same exercise is repeated with other words; and it is hoped that in time the simians will learn how to read and spell and understand English, if they cannot speak it. An effort will also be made, it is said, to educate these beasts so that they may become fairly efficient domestic servants. The school is so young as yet, however, that what it will accomplish is entirely a matter of speculation. Its "professors" are enthusiastic about their novel work and seem to think that a new field of usefulness will be opened up for these chattering little beasts.

ANY OLD PLACE WOULD DO.

He Couldn't Spell Osawatomie Nor Could the Stenographer.

A short man, with red whiskers, shambling gait, and the remains of a jag, wandered into the Midland the other evening, and asked for a typewriter's studio, says the Kansas City Journal. He lives in Kansas, not far from Topeka, and had been here attending the football games. Luck had walked on the same side of the street with him in the matter of bets, and he wanted to stay another week. But his wife expected him home, so he was in search of a typewriter to send home a letter to serve as an apology for his nonappearance.

"Kansas City, this date, '96," he muttered to the typewritist.

"I have that."

"My dear wife."

"Yes."

"Very important business will require my presence in Osawatomie for a few days—"

"Let's see," interrupted the artist. "How do you spell that Osawatomie?"

"Spell it yourself. It's your typewriter."

"I can't."

"Can't spell Osawatomie?" he asked in disgust.

"No."

"Then I'll go to Fort Scott."

IMPORTED FLIES.

Insects Caught in the Swamps of Mexico Brought Here.

The report made from Laredo to the treasury department at Washington make constant reference to one of the queerest articles of import brought into this country. These are dried Mexican flies, which are brought to the United States in large quantities to be used as food for pet singing birds.

These flies live in the swamps in various sections in Mexico, where they are caught by men who devote their lives to the work. The fly catchers use a silken net, and make a large haul at every cast. The individual fly is called moscos. It is small and delicate, and its whole body has the appearance of having been gilded.

The flies when alive are beautiful and harmless. There is a duty on these Mexican flies, doubtless to encourage the home fly industry, but up to the present time the moscos business has not flourished in this country to any marked extent. The imported flies are packed in barrels, and they sell for a high price.

Told His Story in Latin.

At the time of the peace jubilee Dr. C. B. Porter, of Boston, returned to his office one day, and found the slate in the hall covered with Latin words and signed O. W. Holmes. He immediately got down his dictionary, and with much effort discovered that he had been in the peace jubilee, had soiled his boots so thoroughly with dirt that he did not like to go down town in such a plight, and had stopped and asked Mr. Porter's servant for a footbrush that he might clean up his boots; and he had dignified this rather menial performance by writing it all out in Latin and leaving it on the slate.—Chicago Chronicle.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - - - MARCH 19, 1897.

THE family of Consul General Lee will return to the United States within two weeks. This is thought to be preparatory to a change in the Consulship.

THE line of march of the presidential inaugural parade was extended two squares beyond what was originally intended to pass the residence of Cornelius Vanderbilt. He contributed $10,000 to the inaugural fund on those conditions.

THE U. S. Treasury was transferred from the control of Secretary Carlisle to Secretary Gage on the 4th of March with a gold reserve of $150,693,630 and an available cash balance in the treasury, including the gold reserve, of $212,725,-207. How will it be when President McKinley goes out?

WHEN the present tariff was under consideration (and long afterward) the calamity howlers asserted that southern influence prevented an adequate reduction of the duty on rice. The Dingly tariff bill proposes to increase the existent duty on rice. Is this also due to southern influenc, or is it designed to win a southern vote or two for the bill?

A WASHINGTON dispatch says that th new tariff may go into effect on July 1 next, and that there is a disposition on the part of other Republican members of the late ways and means committee to let Chairman Dingly decide just how much "protection" the sugar trust shall have. What a spectacle for the ensuing Independence day, and what a happy Fourth of July for the sugar trust.

THE McKinley schedule on wools and woolens has been substantially adopted by the Republican majority of the ways and means committee. Some important changes were made in classification with a view to meeting the objection of the wool growers to the use of cheap wools imported at carpet rates under the McKinley law for clothing purposes. Other than these, little change has been made.

Now that the inauguration ceremonies are over the people of these United States may well ask themselves what they have gained by electing a Republican. They find it announced that a cabinet has been formed in which every interest that fattens on the government is represented and that scarcely a single member of it is not indebted to Republican party legislation for a very large part or the whole of a great private fortune.

The Fifty-fifth congress met in extra session Monday, and the house of representatives began business by re-electing Speaker Reed, who received 199 votes to 114 cast for his Democratic opponent, Mr. Joseph W. Bailey. of Texas. Mr. Reed made some enemies in the late congress by his rigid and not always successful opposition to scandalous expenditure, as well as by his insistence in pinning the house down to essential matters. On the whole, however, he won a larger measure of respect from the members of both parties by the firmness with which he held the helm: and his re-election followed naturally upon a general recognition of the fact that the masterful qualities which he has shown in the speaker's chair will be quite as indispensable in the present as in any Former congress.

REPRESENTATIVE BAILEY, of Texas, had the honor of receiving the Democratic nomination for speaker of the house, and every Democrat who was present at the meeting of the house, Monday, voted for him. Mr. Reed was, of course, elected, but the present house has a Republican majority of about 100 less than the last house. There was more or less talk about an attempt being made at the Republican caucus, to curtail the power of the speaker, but when the time came for action, the nerve was lacking, and Mr. Reed will dictate the business of this house just as he did that of the last. The Democratic nomination for speaker was equivalent to an election of the Democratic leader in the house, and Mr. Bailey will be so recognized during the Fifty-fifth congress. He is a comparatively young man for so responsible a position, but during his service in the house his natural ability has forced him to the front and no doubts are entertained of his making a good leader and adding to the reputation he already has.

ON Wednesday Governor Hastings sent to the legislature, a lengthy message on the subject of a new capito building. He points out the necessity of prompt action, and says that a group of buildings, each suitable for a specific department, appears to meet with more general approval than a single structure, while the cost, he has been advised, would not be nearly so great, and the effect, from an architectural standpoint, scarcely less imposing. But whatever plan is adopted, the governor believes that provision should be made for the needs of the public for a century at least.

Governor Hastings does not believe in increased taxation to cover the cost of the new capitol. He has been advised, he says, "that a new building, snitable for the general assembly, and of such character as will be creditable to the commonwealth, can, by the utilization of the two million or more of brick, the remains of the old building, be erected at a cost not exceeding $550,000. Of this sum we have realized nearly $200,-from the insurance policies upon the old capitol leaving a deficit of about $350,000, to be provided for by reduced expenditures, or by increased revenues, as may seem best.

THE tariff-mongers are in a fix. The long advance notice of the intention to put a duty on wool, to remove other imports from the free list and to advance protective duties on many other articles has given a cue to speculators, and they have bought heavily abroad of which is likely to be made dearer in this country by the exactions of the tariff. Imports have already begun to increase and there is a prospect that the stream of importation will reach the dimentions of a flood before the proposed changes in schedules can become operative. This will expand revenue under the Wilson law: but the forestalling of requirments will prevent an increase in revenues under the proposed Dingley law. The need of the revenue was to be the convenient cloak for more tariff extortion; and if the first fruits of the new law must be a decrease in customs receipts, it will go hard with its projectors, and supporters in the judgment of the country. Something must be done, therefore, to frighten importers and speculators, and thus checks the rush of imports under the existing law. To this end all sorts of mysterious suggestions of what congress proposes to do to make the higher duties on the Dingley bill apply to imports in advance of its enactment are being widely disseminated.

Business men need not seriously concern themselves with this inspired chief of the Washington correspondents. It is beyond the power of congress to make a tariff law retractive. Manufactures and speculators who buy wool burlap or anything else abroad and get it landed before the passage of the tariff bill may feel secure that its provisions will not be applicable to their imports.

This is bad for the tariffites; but there is no help for it. The tariff bill of 1894 was declared by its enacting clause to take effect from August 1, but it did not become a law until the morning of Augush 29, 1894, and the effort to make its schedules enforceable from August 1. was a flat failure. A new tariff may be made effective from the date of its passage although this would be snap judgment which would work great injustice; but it cannot be made retractive. Importers, therefore have no need to be alarmed by the silly outgivings from Washington.

HERE are some plain figures, says the Philadelphia *Times*, that, if bourne in mind, will help to an understanding of the tariff question.

In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, the revenues of the United States were $463,063,081, and the expenditures $358,618,585, leaving a surplus of $105,-344,496.

In the autumn of 1890 congress passed "a bill to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports and for other purposes, known as the McKinley bill, which had the immediate effect of reducing the revenues about thirty-nine millions the first year it was in full operation and by 1894 they were reduced to $372,302,498, a reduction from 1890 of $91,000,000.

This would very nearly have disposed of the surplus; but at the same time that congress reduced the revenues it increased the expenditures. These were $57,00,000 more in 1892 than in 1890, $46,000,000 more in 1893 than in 1892, and 1894, when the receipts were but $372,802,498, the expenditures were $442,605,758, thus converting the surplus of one hundred and five millions into a deficit of $69,803,270. This is the McKinley record.

Congress then revised the tariff in the so-calles Wilson bill, under whrch the receipts rose from $372,802,498 in 1894 to $390,373,203 in 1895 and $409,475,-408 in 1896, an increase in the two years of ,$36,672,910. The expenditures were in the same time reduced by about eight millions, to $434,678,654, leaving the deficit $25,203,246.

It will be observed that the receipts of 1896 were nearly fifty-one millions in excess of the expenditure in 1890. This should make plain the humblest understanding what is the reason of the deficiency and what the remedy should be. Congress is going to work on the wrong side of the ledger. With improving business the revenues would be ample. It is the appropriations that need to be revised.

THE *American Manufacturer*,, says concerning the outlook in the iron and steel trade:

Trade remains about as it was. At no point are there any particular new developments and some report trade as rather less active than it was during the previous week. The eastern market has a big stock of pig iron on hand and some large negotiations are in progress. Steel billets are a trifle lower in large quantities. There is more activity in sheets and bridge builders are inquiring for material.

Structural lines are expecting some good orders. The western market presents a more encouraging appearance. Chicago reports considerable pig iron in sight, and an increased demand for structural shades. Increased business is being done in plates, but it is at a somewhat lower price. In this market also sheets are quite active. Cincinnati reports trade as being somewhat disappointing. The high water has interfered somewhat with mill operations at that point. A better demand for southern pig iron is reported and there is more inquiry for structural material

Wheeling and Cleveland reports no marked changes. The ore pool appears to be in a somewhat bad shape. Another meeting was held in Cleveland this week but without any decisive result, another effort toward reorganizing is to be made but its puccess seems rather doubful.

IN the year 1860 the cost of running the national government ammounted to $1.91 per capita. That was about right. This year the cost for each man, woman and child will average $7,16. Do you understand now why more revenue is wanted?

Washington Letter.

Washington, February 12th, 1897—Mine host McKinley will not serve the regular dessert of official pie until his congressional boarders have eaten the tariff and currency commission dinners now being prepared for them, although a few individuals who have squared things with King Hanna will be at once given generous slices of the best pie in the establishment.

Republican senators and representatives would like Mr. McKinley's plan of making them choose the men who shall be appointed to office from their states much better if he had not allowed it to become generally known. They are willing enough that the men who get the offices should give them credit for securing them, but they do not like the idea of having to be held responsible by the unsuccessful applicants. It was a shrewd dodge on the part of McKinley and its announcement has already brought about a marked falling off in the number of office-seekers who seek to push their claims by personally calling at the White House.

While the caucus of Democratic senators did not decide the matter definitely, it was plain from the tone of the remarks made that a number of them were opposed to the proposed combination with the silver Republicans and Populists to reorganize the senate committees. Some of the shrewdest Democrats in the senate are of the opinion that nothing would be gained by such a combination, althongh they are determined that the successor of ex-Senator Voorhees on the finance committee shall be a silver Democrat, in order that the silver men shall retain their majority on that committee. Senators Faulkner and Smith have been put on the Democratic steering committee in place of Blackburn and Brice, and Gorman, chairman, and Cockrill, Harris, Walthall, Jones, of Ark., White and Murphy have been reappointed as members of that committee.

The widow of Dr. Ruiz, whose mysterious death or murder in a Cuban prison caused Consul General Lee to threaten to resign if the late Cleveland administration did not better support his demands upon the Spanish authorities in behalf of American citizens, arrived in Washington this week accompanied by her five children, to try to interest the new administration in her claim for indemnity. She says she has documentary evidence, which she is anxious to lay before Secretary Sherman, proving that Dr. Ruiz was killed in his cell by the prison guards upon the instigation of Weyler's men. Speakin g of Cuban matters, the new administration has disappointed many by issuing even more rigid orders than those of the Cleveland administration for the prevention of fillibustering and the absolute maintenance of neutrality. It had not, of course, been supposed that the McKinley administration would openly countenance fillibustering. That would make this country liable for damages. But it was thought that the idea would be conveyed to the officers of the naval and of the Revenue Marine Service that their superiors did not expect them to break themselves down hunting for fillibusters. Republicans say the supreme court decision in the Three Friends case left the administration no choice.

Mr. McKinley has to have the services of a special military aid-de-camp; at least he has them, and that duty has been assigned to Capt. Heistand, U. S. A., who by some hocus pocus has been with the McKinley's at Canton ever since the election. Capt. Heistand's wife will live at the White house and be Mrs. McKinley's constant companion. This sort of flap-doodle may be all right in Europe, but it seems out of place in this country. By a coincidence the last president who had a military aid-de-was also an Ohio man-Garfield.

Senator Harris, of Tenn., who has been dangerously ill with the grip, does not expect to be able to attend the extra session. He will go to Mississippi next week, if he continues to get better, to remain until he gets entirely well. He will be badly missed by the Democrats.

About twenty Democrats who ought to be snugly ensconced in presidential postoffices find themselves in a very unpleasant predicament just now. They were nominated and confirmed by the senate, but owing to delay in getting their bonds approved by the post office department, Mr. Cleveland did not sign their commissions. If Mr. McKinley chooses he can sign these commissions, but it is entirely discretionary with him whether he will do so or nominate Republicans for the places.

Pension Commissioner Murphy is authority for the statement that the McKinley Inaugural ball cost the government $70,000 in salaries paid to idle employes of the pension Bureau.

On Senator Gorman's motion the credentials of Mr. Wood, appointed by the governor of Kentucky to succeed Senator Blackburn, were referred to the committee on elections, and nobody need be surpriesd if they are never heard of again.

After looking over the ground King Hanna concluded he had enongh to do without antagonizing Tom Reed, so there will be no administration candidate for speaker of the house. M.

Claimed She Had Killed Five Men.

Perry, O. T., March 13.—Mrs. Clara Omo, a western "cowboy," who claimed to have killed five men during her caeer, is dead at her home here, aged 56 years. She was a Miss Martin, and was born in New York city, moving to Eldorado, Kan., with her parents when a child. Her most desperate encounter took place in Little Black Tail cabin, near Butte, Mont., in February, 1890, when she killed Ed Smith. Smith found the woman alone. and fought her with a hunting knife. Mrs. Omo used a pistol, and after ten minutes of fierce fighting won out.

Tragedy of Lovers.

Fort Wayne, Ind., March 13.—William E. Colerick. one of the most eloquent and brilliant young lawers of Indiana, was found dead on a lounge in the front room at the home of his finance, Miss Mae Hall, in this city, at 9 o'clock this morning. Miss Hall was found unconscious in her own room at the rear of the same residence. Both had taken carbolic acid. Miss Hall is at Hope Hospital, where her death is hourly expected. Mrs. Hall, mother of the young lady, has gone to St. Paul, Minn., to be married.

Postmasters Can Serve Their Terms.

Washington, March 15.—Postmaster General Gary has made an announcement of interest to Democratic postmasters, whose terms expire on various dates under the new administration. He says he had decided to adhere to the four year tenure of office policy for postmasters, except in cases where such officials should be removed for cause.

WHILE buried beneath burning coals from his capsized locomotive, at Cole City, Ga., Engineer T. F. Stewart begged fireman Stewart to kill him. Both were fatally burned.

High st of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A Pathetic Execution.

Sing Sing N. Y. March 13.—Arthur Mayhew, a negro, was successfully electrocuted in the prison yesterday. Mayhew made resistance when he reached the chair, and had to be forced into it by the keepers, where he struggled until strapped in.

Mayhew was terribly frightened, and appealed to the keepers with whom he struggled not to turn on the current until he cried he was ready. All during the operation of fastening him down in the chair Mayhew cried out: "I am not guilty; I am dying an innocent man; John Waynes and Frank Albertson are guilty." These cries were interspersed with "Jesus, have mercy on me! Oh, Lord, God, save me!" It was a pitiful scene.

Testimony during the trial showed that only two men, Mayhew and John Wayne being sentenced to 15 years in Sing Sing prison and Mayhew to death in the electric chair.

Several lawyers here to-day taking into consideration the man's strong protestation of inocence and Wayne's confession that Mayhew was not implicated in Powell's murder, expressed the fear that perhaps Mayhew may have been mistaken for Albertson, and that the unfortunate negro was innocent of the crime for which he died.

The State Legislature.

Harrisburg, March 15.—Three more reform bills were introduced in the senate and house. They prohibit city officials and corporations from interfering in politics, prevent political assessments, and compel every man to pay his own taxes A number of additional bills were also presented. In the House, Pilolett, of Bradford, presented a resolution creating a legislative committee to investigate the alleged discrimination in freight charges by the Lehigh Valley Railroad company in Bradford and Wyoming counties. The resolution was sent to the Railroads committee. The calendar was cleared of considerable bills and then the House adjourned.

The senate met shortly after 9 o'clock, The fact that the House resolution providing for an investigation of the alleged deolorable condition of miners in the bituminous district, was to come up, caused a large attendance of members and lookers on. Mr. Croyle moved to amend the resolution by having an additional committee of five to investigate the anthracite regions. This was agreed to by a vote of 24 to 18. The resolution as amended was then passed finally.

A Ride With Death.

Eatonton, Ga., Mar. 14.—B W Hunt, the leading banker of Putnam county, has returned to his home here from Paris, where he was successfully given the preventive treatment at the Pasteur institute for hydrophobia. He had been bitten on January 11 by a sick cat. Suspecting the contagion of rabies he went to New York, and upon medical advice there took the fastest steamer to Paris, counting the days and reaching the institute barely within the required period. While undergoing the 18-day treatment he was informed from New York by cable that inocculation upon other animals under supervision of the New York Board of Health conclusively proved that the cat had died of hydrophobia.

Mr. Hunt, who was constantly attended by his wife, comes back in excellen health despite an incidential attack of grip, and firmly convinced that nothing but his swift flight to Europe saved his life.

Died Asking For Food.

New Brunswick, N. J., March 14.—Mrs. Edward Bergunder yesterday told Overseer Wright a pitiful tale of want and suffering resulting in death. The woman, whose husband died a few days ago, lives in one room in an old house just beyond the city limits..

Mrs. Bergunder said in telling her story: "Lately we became so poor that my children and myself were frequently forced to go without food for two days at a time so that my husband might eat. Toward the last he continually begged for food. On the day he died he whispered a piteous appeal to me for something to eat, but I had nothing that he could swallow, he was so weak. His last words almost were requests for food."

Rioters in Kentucky.

Harrodsburg, Ky., March 15.—The toll gate rioters added what may be murder to their crimes last night. The toll house on the Macksville pike, kept by Mrs. Edrington, was burned. Mrs. Edrington barely rescued her invalid husband before the roof of the building fell in. The raiders stood around the house with drawn revolvers At the gate near Cornisville, kept by Clonel Atkinson, he attempted to extinguish the fire. but was shot by one of the raiders with a double-barreled shotgnn and perhaps fatally wounded. Seven toll gates were chopped down by the mob. which was divided in squads and which appeared between midnight and 4 o'clock this morning.

Got Drunk on Cleveland's Wine.

Trenton, March 15.—Five Trenton employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad company have been discharged for getting drunk on wine belonging to ex-President Cleveland. The wine was shipped from Washington to Princeton, the ex-president's new home. The car, it was claimed, had been broken into and the wine stolen. The men deny that it was stolen, and said that one of the cases was broken and that the wine was given to them by an employe of the express company. Whether the wine was stolen or not the men got drunk on it, and the company decided to dispense with their services. The officials refuse to give the names of the offenders.

A Welcome Usher of '97.

The beginning of the new year will have a welcome usher in the shape of a fresh Almanac, descriptive of the origin, nature and uses of the national tonic and alternative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Combined with the descriptive matter will be found calendar and astronomical calculations absolutely reliable for correctness, statistics, illustrations, verses carefully selected, and other mental food highly profitable and entertaining. On this pamphlet, published and printed annually by The Hostetter Company, of Pittsburg, 60 hands are employed in the mechanical department alone. Eleven months are devoted to its preparation. It is procurable free, of druggists and country dealers everywhere, and is printed in English, German, French, Spanish, Welsh, Norwegian, Holland, Swedish and Bohemian.

READY FOR THE FIGHT.

Corbett and Fitz Reach the Ringside.

BOTH ARE IN GOOD CONDITION.

The Californian Weighs 185 Pounds and the Australian About 165—Corbett the Favorite In the Betting—Between 4,000 and 5,000 Spectators.

CARSON CITY, Nev., March 17.—At this hour (10 o'clock local time and 1 o'clock eastern time) Corbett and Fitzsimmons and their seconds are in their dressing rooms at the ringside ready to do battle, when called to the ring.

Corbett arose about 7 o'clock, but did no work of any kind. He held a conference with his trainers, at which final instructions were given and a general style of battle decided upon. The start for the arena was made about 9 o'clock, the fighter being accompanied by Brady, White, Delaney, McVey and Joe Corbett. When Corbett reached his dressingroom he was thoroughly rubbed down and that ended everything but the fighting. He will wear no tights in the ring, fighting in short white trunks and white shoes. He will wear in the ring the red, white and blue belt with green trimmings made for him by his wife, but will lay it aside before the call of time.

White, Delaney, McVey and a fourth man, unknown at this writing, will be in Corbett's corner. Colville will be timekeeper.

Fitzsimmons and his party left the house at Cook's ranch at shortly after 9 o'clock in the morning and drove directly to the arena. With him were Julian, Hickey, Stelzner and Roeber. These are the men who will be with him in his corner, and no other person was in the carriage when they left the ranch. Louis Houseman of Chicago will be timekeeper. Upon his arrival at the arena Fitzsimmons went directly to his dressing room, which is on the west side of the big frame structure, and, after a rub down, he was dressed for the fight. He will wear in the ring black shoes and green silk tights. Around his waist he will have a belt of red, white and blue silk, the belt having in its center an eagle with wings outspread. The belt will, however, be taken off as soon as the time for the fight arrives, and Fitzsimmons will fight in the green tights alone.

They will battle for supremacy in the presence of a crowd of several thousand people, perhaps the largest number that ever witnessed such an athletic contest. Both men are in the pink of condition. Corbett, according to the best judges, is more perfect physically than Fitzsimmons. They have worked hard and long. Corbett has tired out his trainers, while Fitzsimmons' assistants are said to be still fresh. Principals and others are doubtless glad that the end is so near. Corbett is the favorite in the betting and he has been all along, but many believe Fitzsimmons has a good chance to win. They say it is only necessary to land once to knock out his opponent.

The truth is, perhaps, that all except enthusiastic friends of Fitzsimmons are controlled by the belief that he can win only by a chance jab, and the odds are not large enough to induce admirers to bet freely on him. It is estimated that from 4,000 to 5,000 will see the fight.

Corbett will enter the ring weighing 185 pounds, three more than when he fought Mitchell. It is believed Fitzsimmons will weigh in at 165 pounds, although Julian said that he would be heavier than that, "or between 170 and 180," Julian said very plainly that Fitzsimmons would not concede more than 12 pounds to Corbett.

Mitchell is forward with a challenge to fight the winner. Goddard has already challenged and it is supposed that Maher, Sharkey and "Denver Ed" Smith will also issue challenges and maybe John L. Sullivan. Mitchell challenges either the winner or Sullivan.

Julian and Stuart patched up their differences in some way regarding the photograph exhibition profits.

EUROPE OUGHT TO RETALIATE.

A French Paper Comments Upon McKinley's Tariff Policy.

PARIS, March 17.—La Liberte, commenting upon President McKinley's tariff policy, says:

"The European governments ought not to hesitate. They must anticipate these bad intentions by reprisals. The United States has greater need of Europe than Europe has of the United States, for the latter produces no article which is unobtainable elsewhere. A crisis of overproduction would be fatal to the United States, where the springs of credit are already stretched to the utmost and where everything is at fictitious and inflated values. In a few days the whole structure would collapse."

NEW AMBASSADORS NAMED.

Hay and Porter Nominated For Great Britain and France.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The president has sent to the senate the following nominations:

To be ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States—John Hay of the District of Columbia, to Great Britain; Horace Porter of New York, to France; Henry White of Rhode Island, to be secretary of the embassy of the United States to Great Britain.

Gomez Reported Seriously Wounded.

HAVANA, March 17.—It is reported that General Maximo Gomez, the great insurgent leader, was seriously wounded in a fight which occurred recently at Arroyo Blanco, province of Santa Clara, between the Spaniards under General Bernal and an insurgent force under Gomez.

Many Bills Introduced.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—In the senate 438 bills and 8 joint resolutions were introduced. They embraced nearly every phase of public business. A bill was passed granting General Stevenson a pension of $50 per month.

Effusive Mr. Bayard.

LONDON, March 17.—Mr. Bayard has written a letter effusive in thanks to Lord Mayor Phillips for the hospitality extended to him at the recent Mansion House banquet. The lord mayor has warmly acknowledged the communication.

Will Reduce Rubber Prices.

NEW YORK, March 17.—James B. Ford, vice president of the United States Rubber company, states that the United States Rubber company has determined to reduce its price on rubber boots and shoes.

A CLEVER band of counterfeiters of twenty pound Bank of England notes are now said to be on their way to the United States to operate in the larger cities. The authorities will be on the look-out for them.

B. & B.

The difference between, and advantage to you, of good Dry Goods merchandising over the indifferent kind is that your're assured a money saving.

It rests upon you to decide where the store is that does it best, and you'll be better convinced by your own judgment than any other way.

Soon as you're ready to consider the question, let us know—we're candidates for your preference on this good merchandising basis—strong candidates—and will back up our claims with the kind of evidence that will appeal to you in no uncertain terms—

Goods and Prices—

prima facie evidence that you can decide by, surely and quickly.

If you can't come to see the goods and learn the prices in the store, we'll send samples to you, with the widths and prices marked thereon—do it willingly and charge you nothing for them—all we ask is that you indicate what kind of goods you prefer.

Any of these?

New Suitings, 75c. to $3.50.
New Tailorings, $1.00 to $2.50.
Broadcloths, 50c. to $2.50.
American Dress Goods, 15, 20, 25, 35, 40, 45c.
Black Goods, 50c. to $3.00.
Silks, from New Wash Silks, 25c., to the finest and richest imported novelties.
New Wash Goods, 5c. to $1.25.

By all means get samples of the 56-INCH SUITINGS, 50c—the best style mixtures and greatest width for the money we've ever offered.

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For Your Protection.—Catarrah "Cures" or Tonics for Catarrah in liquid form to be taken internally, usually contain either Mercury or Iodide of Potassa, or both, which are injurious if too long taken. Catarrah is a local, not a blood disease, caused by a sudden change to cold or damp weather. It starts in the nasal passages, affecting eyes, ears and throat. Cold in the head causes excessive flow of mucus, and if repeatedly neglected, the results of catarrah will follow; severe pain in the head, a roaring sound in the ears, bad breadth, and oftentimes an offensive discharge. The remedy should be quick to allay inflammation and heal the membrane Ely's Cream Balm is the acknowleged cure for these troubles and contains no mercury nor any injurious drug. Price, 50 cents.

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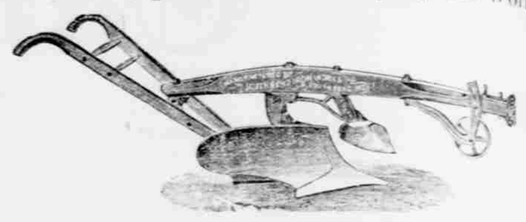

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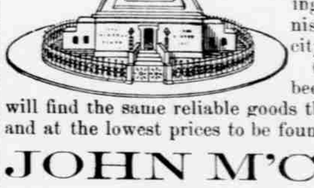

The Harrow has been thoroughly tested on rough and rocky, and on soft and low land and the draft is [illegible] one-half a horse less than on the spring tooth harrow, on [illegible] man weighing 150 pounds. The [illegible] this harrow and the draft is no more than with a common float [illegible] inches can be worn off the teeth by the use of the lever and the [illegible] be removed in a second.

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EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - - - MARCH 19, 1897.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—D. Rearer has a notice selling off at
our miscellaneous column.

—Mr. Michael Weinoeirl, of Summerhill,
a visitor to Ebensburg on Thursday.

—Four hundred miners of Dudley, Bed-
county, have struck against a reduc-

—Mr. Edward Weakland, of Elder town-
was in town this week doing duty

—The county commissioners have fixed
as the rate of tax levy for 1897, the
as last year.

—Mr. Harry Shenafelt, of Johnstown, is
ing his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Christ
ield, of this place.

—An invitation has been extended to the
Reading choral society to produce the
ata "Joseph" in Johnstown.

—Professor William Eller, a well-known
er, died at Newry, Blair county, on
day of last week, of dropsy, aged 73

—The butchering firm of Farabaugh &
has changed to Farabaugh & Jones,
E. W. Jones having purchased the in-
t of Mr. Hite.

—The spring announcement of Mr. C. A.
baugh, Carrolltown's popular cloth-
will be found in a new "ad" in this is-
of the FREEMAN.

—Rogers, Barker Bros., have a new "ad"
week that tells you all about bargains.
have a ten-cent counter that it will
k your while to inspect.

—Miss Harriet Ivory, of Gallitzin, has
ned home after spending the winter
Florida with her sister, Mrs. Edward
mson, who accompanied her home.

—John and Patrick Gibbons, of Lilly,
brought to jail on Saturday, charged
stealing the safe of Joseph Rainey, in
place, on Tuesday night of last week.

—The next regular meeting of the Cam-
County Pomona Grange No. 52, P. of
will convene in the hall at Loretto on
day and Tuesday, April 5th and 6th.

—A boundary commission has awarded
Cambria county the celebrated Germ
ment town of Allerviil, which have
to Mifflin county. An exception has

—Mr. and Mrs. John Ludwig, of this
, were called to Lamont, Centre coun-
on Wednesday, to attend the fu-
of Mrs. Ludwig's sister, Mrs. George

—Mr. Philip Luttringer, the well-known
of this place, was taking an airing
of the public school building on
day. He was making some repairs
roof.

—Horses belonging to Harvey Owens,
Adamsville, Clearfield county, burned
on Thursday night of last week with
contents, including two horses, a
and calf.

—Mr. Andrew Zoiner, a carpenter of Car-
, while working on the Bissel
ing in this place, cut a severe gash
of the fingers of his left hand with a
on Tuesday.

—The new "ad" of N. B. Swank, the
ware dealer in farmer's implements
tools will be found in another col-
. He also handles buggies, wagons
ad bicycles.

—James P. Moyer, a well-known citi-
of Susquehanna township, died at his home
Wednesday morning from brain fever.
was forty-two years of age and is sur-
ed by his wife and two children.

—The carpenter shop belonging to Mr.
Cooper, in Westmont, a suburb of
nstown, was destroyed by fire on Mon-
morning together with about $150
worth of tools belonging to A. W. Myers.
loss Luke Durbin, of White town-
and Joseph J. Donahoe, of Clearfield
ugh, two well-known citizens of the
r of the county, were in town on Mon-
and paid a pleasant visit to the FREE-
office.

—Mrs. Lloyd, administrator of Rees S.
, late of Cambria township, deceased,
ers a valuable farm at orphan's
at the court house, in Ebens-
on Saturday, April 10th, 1897, at 2
ock P. M.

—Miss Rose E. Henry, of Loretto, was bad-
injured on Saturday night near Cone-
where he attempted to board a
bound train. He was knocked
the train and had an ugly gash cut
his head.

—Mrs. Mary Leckhardt, an inmate of
Somerset county almshouse, died in that institution on
Saturday evening, from paralysis, aged
seventy years. Mrs. Leckhardt was ad-
mitted to the almshouse about three years
ago from Portage.

—Samuel Keller, M. D., a well-known
physician of Hollidaysburg, dropped dead
on the street in that place, at noon on
Thursday of last week. He was fifty-nine
years old and is survived by his wife,
three sons and one daughter.

—Thomas Burgoon, of Lilly, who was
committed to the insane asylum by Sheriff
Shoemaker about two weeks ago, died in that
institution on Sunday, March 7th. He
was 70 years of age and is survived
by a wife and a large family.

—Father E. J. McGinley, pastor of
Johnstown's Catholic church at
Loretto, Pa., died at his home in that
place on Wednesday of last week, after an
illness of one week of stomach trouble.
Father McGinley was aged forty-five years.

—Charles Melarine, a freight conductor
on the Allegheny, fell from his train
while running on Tuesday night and was,
it is feared, fatally injured. The injured
man was removed to the Cambria hospital
and is lying in a critical condition.

—A raging coal fire in the Glen White
mine on Thursday afternoon of last week,
Rafty, a coal miner, was instantly
killed by a heavy fall of coal. When
the body was found that Raffy's neck
was broken. He was 28 years old and
single.

—The fast growing town of Glen Camp-
bell, Indiana county, had a disas-
trous fire on Monday night which swept
the large store of S. J. Smith, involv-
ing a loss of about $10,000, on which
there is an insurance of $8,000. Several
dwellings were also burned.

—Mr. Smittmatter, executor of
Rees, deceased, will offer at pub-
sale at the Central hotel, in Carroll-
on Monday, April 19, 1897, at 1
o'clock, an acre of ground in Carroll
, having thereon a large two-
story house and outbuildings. See
advertisement.

—The Johnstown *Tribune* appears to
have a queer measure of our contempo-
rary's loading. Last Friday's issue of
that paper concludes that that part of the
FREEMAN which is not made up of patent
insides is made up of stuff dictated by a
desire to suppress facts, figures, and

—The great prize fight between James J.
Corbett and Robert Fitzsimmons, for the
championship of the world, took place at
Carson City, Nevada, on Wednesday,
March 17th. Corbett was knocked out in
the fifteenth round. Up until the last
round the advantage seemed to be in favor
of Corbett.

—Tuesday night George Knickerbocker's buggy broke down near Renova, Pa., and in going for help he fell over a cliff and was killed. His body was found next day.

—Geo. M. Wertz, chairman of the Republican county committee, has issued a call for a meeting of the county committee at the court room in Ebensburg on Monday March 29th, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of fixing the date for holding the county convention.

—Two boys who were digging in a pile of debris in the rear of the gas works at Altoona, on Tuesday morning, found the remains of an infant that had been buried there. Coroner McCartney took charge of the case, and will endeavor to ferret out the presumable child marderers.

—Judge Greer, of Butler county, has decided that shooting matches where turkeys and chickens were put up to be shot for were contests of skill and as such did not come under the law prohibiting gambling, but if money were bet on the result, it would be gambling and should be returned to court.

—Friday morning the Pennsylvania railroad awarded the contract for building an extension of the Dunlo branch from Lovett to Scalp Level, a distance of ten miles, to Brownwell & McManus, of Philadelphia. The road will tap the newly purchased coal fields of the Berwin-White company. Work will be commenced at once.

—Miss Mary Kelly, of Stonycreek township, while milking a few days ago, was kicked by the cow and sustained a severe gash on her right eye. The injury has been giving the young lady much trouble since that time and it is very doubtful if she will ever recover the sight of the injured organ. She has been blind in the eye ever since she received the injury.

—The cantata "Joseph" was played to crowded houses at the Opera House, in this place, on Thursday and Friday evenings of last week by local talent. The singing was of an exceptional high order and the company deserve the thanks of the community for the pains and labor expended in practicing in order to give the people a first class entertainment.

—Mrs. Annie E. wife of George Mardis, died at her home in Belsano, on Saturday, March 13, 1897, aged 38 years. Mrs. Mardis was a daughter of the late Samuel L., and Ellen Reed, of Blacklick township, and a sister of S. L. Reed, Esq., of Ebensburg. She is survived by her husband and five children, as also by her mother, four sisters, one brother and two half sisters.

—A correspondent says that the six sons of the late James Nagle, who died recently at his home in St. Augustine, have performed a sad duty not equalled by any other six brothers in the United States. They have carried their grandfather, their grand mother, their mother and their father to their graves. Their names are, respectively, Henry, Thomas, John, Frank, Simeon and Charles Nagle, all of North Cambria county.

—On Monday morning while Richard Smith was driving from Irwin to Greensburg, he discovered what he supposed to be a bundle of clothing on the roadside. He was astonished at finding that the clothing covered a baby only a few weeks old. It was nicely dressed. The little one was turned over to the Greensburg poor authorities. Suspicion points to a McKeesport woman as the mother.

—Mr. Adam Rudolph, residing in Allegheny township, one-fourth of a mile north of Loretto, on the road leading to Chest Springs, will sell at public sale on Thursday, March 25th, 1897, at 1 o'clock, P. M., 3 horses, 3 milch cows, 2 shoats, 1 two-horse three-seated covered spring wagon, 1 two horse sled, 1 road cart, 1 dump cart and harness, 2 shovel plows, 10 bushels of rye. Also a lot of household furniture and many other articles too numerous to mention.

—The talk in railroad circles is the proposed line to be built from South Fork, this county, down through Somerset county and connected with the Pennsylvania Midland, thence to Mt. Dallas and over the most of the old survey of the South Penn to Richmond, in Franklin county, again connected with the Pennsylvania near Harrisburg. This route will shorten the distance between Pittsburg and Philadelphia about 60 miles. A double track is proposed.

—While Mrs. Susan Birch, an aged widow, of Duncannon, was burning some brush, Thursday of last week, her clothing became ignited and she ran screaming to where Henry and William McCoy were building a fence. Having no other means of extinguishing the flames which enveloped her, one of the men quickly pushed her into a post hole, and hastily shoveled the loose earth in about her, succeeding in saving her life. The woman is badly burned, but it is thought she will recover.

—Fire Friday night destroyed the frame building at Lilly used by Contractor McManus as a commissary. The building caught fire, it is believed, from a red hot stove, and, no one being in the place at the time, the flames got beyond cotrol. The loss will be about $300, on which there is no insurance. The building was used for the storage of provisions for the men who were employed on the Pennsylvania railroad improvements at and near Lilly for which Mr. McManus had the contract.

—Railroad Officers Sharrets and Snyder on Tuesday arrested a young man named Harry Kyle, in Johnstown, on the charge of stealing a bicycle in Altoona. Kyle is accused of running away with the wheel after hiring it last summer. The bicycle, which was valued at $60, was recovered by Officer Sharrets a month after the robbery. In default of $200 bail Alderman Doyle committed Kyle to the Hollidaysburg jail to await trial. Previous to his arrest the man was posing as a humane officer in Johnstown.

—Mrs. Henry Pope, of Wharton, Potter county, the wife of a rich lumberman, on Monday drew $900 from the bank at Galeton and then departed on a train for Wellsboro. At Ansonia, while waiting for the arrival of the Fall Brook train connection, Mrs. Pope walked to the village hotel, one-fourth of a mile from the station. The road passes through the woods at this point. A half hour later she was found unconscious in the road. When restored she stated that a man had struck her on the head with a club. Her money was gone.

—The store and contents and large office of the Philipsburg fire brick company at Philipsburg were completely destroyed by fire early Friday morning, involving a loss of $10,000. The loss is covered by insurance. Three dwellings were also burned, the loss on these amounting to $5,000, with a partial insurance. The houses were occupied by John Fry, Warren Hollenback and John McGuire. Mr. McGuire saved most of his household effect; Mr. Fry saved little furniture, but Mr. Hollenback was so unfortunate as to lose everything even most of the cfothing belonging to his family.

—Messrs. Wilkinson & Son, the marble and granite dealers in this place, have a new "ad" in this issue of the FREEMAN The firm, as well as their work, are too well known to need any commendation, but to those who are unacquainted with the firm or their work, we can say that their contracts are fulfilled to the letter, while the work turned from their establishment cannot be excelled and are models of artistic excellence. Give them a call when contemplating the erection of a monument to a departed friend and they will show you designs and quote you prices that will defy all competition.

—Bernard Stroup, who was quietly waiting his trial in Kittanning jail saved the cost of the trial by cooly walking out. The deputy showed a number of visitors through the jail and as he was doing so Stroup stepped into his cell, shaved off his moustache, put on a coat and a slouch hat, cooly joined the procession, put his handkerchief to his face and walked out. He was not missed until at night when the deputy went to lock the prisoners in their cells and couldn't find Stroup.

—A man went into a Pennsylvania court recently with a suit against a railroad company for putting him off a train. He claimed that he took a seat upon the platform because he had only a short distance to go and it was not worth his while to ride inside. The conductor told him it was against the rules to ride outside upon a platform and he must either ride inside or be put off. He refusee and was ejected from the train. Then he brought suit. The company contended it was its duty to prevent accidents, and it was its duty to forbid passengers from riding on its platforms. The court held the rule to be a reasonable one and sustained the company.

—The Carrolltown *News* says: Ex-Sheriff Gray, of this place, has turned inventor, and his invention undoubtedly proves a success. The new production is a door lock. Like all other men, the sheriff has had a great deal of trouble with his door locks. The spring will split or break, and a new lock is the only remedy to be had. So the sheriff set to thinking. His ambition was to iuvent a lock that would have no spring to get out of order, and be simple in structure. This he has succeeded in doing. The model was shown to us Monday and it works like a charm. The lock is composed of but three pieces and each piece is strong and will last a lifetime. It can never get out of order. It can be used on the right or left side of the door, or as a mortice lock. The model will be sent to Washington and a patent applied for right away.

—In 1885 Mr. John Farrell, of Altoona, was conducting the old Wopsononock hotel on North avenue, in that city, and had a little hole above his bedroom door where he frequently placed his money for safe keeping. On moving away in 1887 he took what he supposed was all he had placed in this out-of-the-way receptacle. The owner of the place, Mr. Bernard Kelly, was a friend of Mr. Farrell and since then they had frequently talked together of the place where Mr. Farrell had kept his money. On Monday Mr. Kelly, while making some repairs, thrust his hand in above the door mentioned and on feeling around was surprised to pull out a couple greenbacks and two railroad checks. He investigated further, with the following results: $65.00 in currency, $30.00 in gold and a Pennsylvania railroad check for $36.91, also one for $28.21. He at once hunted up the owner who was surprised at the lucky find.

Court Proceedings.

The following cases were disposed of in addition to those already reported:

J. G. Lloyd vs. executors of Charles McFadden. Verdict for plaintiff for $305.30.

On Monday Dr. M. H. Davis, of Conemaugh, who was charged with desertion and non-support by his wife was ordered by the court to pay the sum of $30 monthly for the support of his family and to give bond in the sum of $300 for his compliance with the order.

The case of C. A. Frank vs. Mrs. Harriet Slater was settled by the parties after a jury had been called and sworn and a verdict was taken for the plaintiff.

In the case of D. D. Brendlinger vs. A. V. Pittman. Jury find for defendant, the sum of $10.

John H. Fox et al. vs. Henry F. Fox et al. Jury find for plaintiff's the sum of $400.

Use of A. W. Buck vs. Lena Lettler et al. Jury find for plaintiff.

F. A. Cresswell vs. Solomon Wagner. Jury find a verdict for plaintiff.

W. S. Confer, who plead guilty to several infractions of the liquor law, during the first week of March sessions, was sentenced to pay a fine of $400 and costs. Further sentence was suspended.

Patrick Cronin, of Tunnelhill, who also plead guilty to selling liquor without license last week, was sentenced to pay the costs.

Asa Knepper, who was convicted of assault aed battery and acquitted of disturbing a religious meeting, was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs.

What They Favor.

A state convention of county, city and borough school superintendents was held at Harrisburg, last week. Previous to final adjournment resolutions were adopted requesting a more equitable distribution of the state appropriation; favoring a minimum school term of seven months; favoring an appropriation, of $200,000 for the establishment of borough and township high schools; opposing any reduction in the annual school appropriation, now $5,500,000; favoring a closer supervision of the schools in townships; favoring the erection of a school in Warren county for the Cornplanter tribe of Indians; favoring instruction in farm duties in country schools; favoring a law introducing bird day into the schools; favoring a course of nature study; favoring the grading and articulation of courses of study so as to connect elementary schools, high schools and colleges.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Thursday, March 18, 1897:

Henry Santer and Emma J. Miller, Dunlo.

Robert H. Frailey, Chest township, and Mary McGarvey, Clearfield county, Pa.

Stephen Howard and Jennie Williams, Ferndale.

Stephen Hostettler and Emma Jane Weaver, Richland township.

Joseph Fender, Johnstown, and Annie Lehman, Somerset county, Pa.

George E. Hoffman and Mary M. Emigh, Adams township.

Abraham Bougher and Maggie Whited, Barnesboro.

H. J. Morris and Annie R. Jones, Blacklick township.

A Fast Disappearing Industry.

As a reminder of the departed glory of former days in certain sections of this country it is only necessary to say that not one log will be floated out of Clearfield creek this spring on its way to the lower markets. The writer remembers seasons when 40,000,000 to 60,000,000 feet was considered a not unusual amount, but where formerly vast tracts of virgin timber nothing remains but stumps and refuse to mark its habitat. But a few more seasons with a constantly diminishing output, and the reputation of the Susquehanna river and its tributaries as one of the greatest lumber producing sections in the world will have departed forever.—*Clearfield Republican.*

Charged With Killing His Father.

Bloomsburg, Pa., March 12.—Stephen Mensinger, of Main township, was lodged in jail here to-day charged with killing his father by shooting him in the head at his home in Beaver valley. The father, Daniel Mesinger, was found dead in front of his house on Sunday morning. He had been shot in the head through a window as he was entering the house, the wound being filled with glass and powder. Stephen had been on rather bad terms with his father and this is the only cause that can be assigned for the act. He denies all connection with the affair.

Communication.

Ebensburg, Pa., March 15, 1897.

Allow me to trespass on your columns once more. I see in last week's *Mountaineer* that the "coterie to suppress facts, figures and news" do not take kindly to my insisting that the Ebensburg school building "is not what it should be" although the fact is known to everyone, from G. Huntley, late school director, down to every man, woman and child in Ebensburg.

It cites the Cambria county court house and the Ebensburg opera house as examples of buildings settling. A visit to either of these buildings will disclose the fact that they were both built with care, with good material and good workmanship, and if there are any defects they are but slight. A visit to the Ebensburg school building will disclose the reverse. Bad foundations, bad plastering, bad painting and cheap glass; everything in sight is shoddy; what is covered up nothing but the X rays will disclose. The difference in putting up the school building as it is and the cost of putting it up as it should be, I imagine would be sufficient to build a neat little cottage, perhaps two.

The statement by the *Mountaineer* that the building has been inspected by a man who has "a little grandson attending the school" is regarded by the *Mountaineer* as a cliucher. The man, however, may be like the man we heard of during the late war who was willing that all his wife's relations should go to the front or it may be that extensive repairs gives promise of a good job.

The *Mountaineer* says if I give my name, etc., it will substantiate its statement as to the examination of the school building. I may as well state to the *Mountaineer* right here that an examination and a statement by "a little coterie for the suppression of facts, figures and news," or by a gentleman with a "grandson," will not be worth publishing. The people of Ebensburg would be gratified with a statement of the condition of the school building by competent mechanics, but to make it worth publishing it must come from a source that can be traced clean to the spring. CITIZEN.

In Memoriam.

MRS. S. J. DENNY, DIED FEBRUARY, 1897.

The writer of this communication feels it her duty to pay this, a small tribute to the memory of one who ever adorned the family circle. One, who by her suavity of manner in her intercourse with others, gained for herself, the esteem and respect of all with whom she came in contact. The record of Mrs. Denny shows a continuous career as child, sister, teacher, mother and friend, such as as any christian lady might be proud to claim. The eldest of a large family deprived by death of the protection of a father, she while yet quite young, took it upon herself to assist her good mother, in the care and education of the other members of the family. And who that knew her will forget her tender care and solicitude for each and all? She was our true counselor and constant companion, in our young life, and the faithful, trusted friend of our more mature years.

"Ay, turn and weep,—'tis manliness
To be heart-broken here—
For the grave of Earth's best nobleness
Is watered by the tear."

As a teacher she will be remembered by many whose lives we know are better for her instruction and example. And to those who came under her influence, now men and women, the name of Sarah Jane Kennedy, is synomymous with all that is pure, refined and elevating in the character of woman. She was a faithful and devoted wife, a fond and indulgent mother. What will not the sacred name of mother recall as her children go through the labyrinth of years! To those grief-stricken ones, to her desolate sisters and brothers, and many mourning friends, may this be the consoling reflection, That their loss, however irreparable in this world, is her eternal gain. L.

Wilmore, Pa., March 18, 1897.

Real Estate Transfers.

Henry Witt to Herman Heider, Motrellville, consideration, $5.

J. M. Brown et ux. to John Cunningham, Vintondale, $1.

George Snyder et ux. to Thomas Barnes, Carroll, $6,250.

William C. Waltermire, et ux. to Fidelity B. & L. Association, Coopersdale, $1

Michael McCann, et ux. to Johnstown City School District, Johestown, $600

William B. Sterritt, et ux. to Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Portage borough, $1,150.

T. J. Davison, et ux. to J. B. Denny, Cambria, $800.

J. B. Denny, et ux. to Rt. Rev. Richard Phelan, Trustee, Cambria, 800.

Paul Saintz, et ux. to Mary Sentz, Lower Yoder, $150.

W. A. Monroe, et ux. to Gallitzin B. & L. Association, Gallitzin township, $1

William J. O' Donnell et al. to Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Johnstown, $800.

J. B. Baum, to Catharine Baum, Susquehanna, $1,000.

Christ Bantley, et ux. to Gillian Seese, Richland, $50.

Margaret P. McConaughy, et al. to Paulina E. Krenz, Lower Yoder, $700

Excelsior B. & L. Association, to Joseph E. Litzinger, Ashville, $25.

Administrator of Rose Buckley, to Timothy R. Davis, Franklin, $1,800.

Mary D. Noel, et vir et al. to John R. Jones, Munster, $500.

C. J. Burns, to Mary A. Burns, Johnstown, $400.

A. E. Patton, Trustee, to Henry Joly, Patton.

Both Cheap and Costly.

Our farmer friends who like good things will be interested in the following: Take perfect and clean corncobs, crushed all the better. Boil them in water until you think the substance is all boiled out of them, strain and to the result add sufficient sugar to make a syrup and you have an imitation of maple or home-made sugar that cost a man in western Pennsylvania $360 for imposing it on the public for the real luxury. Try it and report at the next stated meeting.

—Jesse Yingling, of Sylvis, Clearfield county, jumped from a moving train at Mahaffey last Wednesday and fracutred his right leg in a terrible manner.

Orphans' Court Sale
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!

Hy virtue of the powers contained in the Last Will and Testament of Joseph S. Horkey, deceased, late of the township of Carroll, in Cambria county, Pa., I will expose to public sale at the Central Hotel, in Carrolltown, Pa., on

MONDAY, APRIL 19TH, 1897,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate, viz:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Carroll township, Combria county, Pa., bounded by lands of John Flick, and Henry Hopple, and also by the public road leading from Ebensburg to Carrolltown, containing ONE AURE, more or less, having thereon erected a large

TWO-STORY
FRAME HOUSE

and stable and outbuildings, all in good repair. There is an orchard of good fruit trees, and a fine well of water on the premises.

TERMS OF SALE.

Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, the balance of one-third when deed is delivered, and the remainder in six months from time of sale with interest. Deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage of the purchaser

ANDREW STRITTMATTER, Executor.

Carrolltown, Pa., March 17, 1897. 19 3t.

Miscellaneous Notices.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—The Central Hotel, at Loretto, Cambria county, Pa. Easy terms. Address MRS. ELLA B. McDONALD. Jany. 8 tf.

I DESIRE to inform my friends that I am closing out my stock of groceries for CASH ONLY. Quite a number of articles will be sold at CASH M. D. BEAKER. Mar. 9 2t.

WANTED.—A general representative in this county to organize local boards for the Artisans' Savings and Loan Association. Address 91 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. meh22

WANTED—A reliable man to represent a loan institution in Cambria county Money loaned in sums of $100 to $10,000. For particulars apply to W. M. DAVIS, Coalport, Pa. meh22tf.

THE Ebensburg Building & Loan Association will offer for sale at the Key Building, Ebensburg, on the fourth Monday in March, $2,000.00. THOS. DAVIS, LESTER LARIMER, Secretary. President.

LADIES and gentlemen's suits, musical instruments of all kinds, sewing machines, vehicles, dress goods, etc., etc., at manufacturer's prices. School and Sunday school libraries and standard sets of books by the world's best authors at less than cost of printing. T. W. LETTS, represents manufacturers. Feb. 19 3t.

AT THE OLD RELIABLE.

Everybody, and especially the oyster-loving people of Ebensburg, are invited to call at Robt. McBreen's Old Reliable Restaurant, when they want good, fresh Oysters, by the pint, quart or gallon. Or you can have them Stewed or Fried, all at the lowest price. Fresh Oysters every day. oct11tf

JOS. HORNE & CO.

GETTING ALONG

towards house-cleaning and moving time. There will be new Rugs and Curtains and Draperies to buy and perhaps new Furniture.

YOU MAKE A MISTAKE

which will cost you money if you fail to get our prices on anything the house needs.

We have

GOOD WINDOW SHADES

which we sell complete with spring roller and brackets at 35 cents each.

It is a good firm material, oil-finished and opaque.

SASH CURTAIN MATERIALS in light and dainty fabrics at 5 cents a yard.

Excellent SASH CURTAIN MUSLIN at 12½ cents a yard, worth a good deal more.

The finest line of LACE CURTAINS at $2.00 a pair ever seen in this region and from that at all prices up to as high as you care to go.

We sell

FURNITURE

also, including a splendid line of IRON AND BRASS BEDS at very low prices.

We have a splendid CHILD'S CRIB which we call the "Dreamland" made of iron and heavily white enameled, not a splinter of wood in it, which we sell at $5.00 with a woven wire spring bottom.

Our new catalogue will give descriptions and pictures of everything.

PENN AVENUE AND FIFTH STREET,
PITTSBURG.

Orphan's Court Sale
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!

By virtue of an alias order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, the undersigned administrator of Rees S. Lloyd, late of Cambria township, deceased, will expose to public sale at the Court House, Ebensburg, Penn'a., on

SATURDAY, APRIL 10TH, 1897,

at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following described Real Estate:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Cambria township Cambria county, Penn'a., bounded and described as follows; that is to say, adjoining lands of the estate of Wm S Lloyd, deceased G. J. Jones, A. A. Barker, Miss Harris, George Huntley, Dr. T. J. Davison, Mrs. James Young, Wm. Clement and others, containing

100 ACRES,

more or less, 75 ACRES of which are cleared, and having thereon erected a TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, bank barn and other outbuildings.

The property is within three-fourths of a mile from Ebensburg on the Pittsburg pike, and half a mile from the Blacklick railroad. The house contains nine large rooms and is in good repair. Good water and large orchard.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third of the purchase money on confirmation of sale and the remainder in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by judgment bond and mortgage or judgment note of purchaser; the purchaser to have the privilege of paying the whole of the purchase money in cash should he desire to do so.

FES LLOYD,
Administrator of Rees S. Lloyd, deceased.
OLIVER EVANS,
Auctioneer.

Ebensburg, Pa., March 25, 1897. 19 4t.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that P. F. Kirby, et ux., By deed of voluntary assignment dated January 23, 1897, and of record in Cambria county, in Deed Book Volume R9 page 185, conveyed to the undersigned assignee all their property in trust for the benefit of the creditors of P. F. Kirby. All persons owing said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

A. W. BUCK,
Assignee of P. F. Kirby, et.
Ebensburg, Pa., February 4, 1897. 12 6t.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Ager et ux., by deed of voluntary assignment dated February 22, 1897, assigned and transferred to the undersigned all his property, real and personal, in trust for the benefit of creditors. All persons owing said estate will please make payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY KRUMENACKER,
Assignee of Henry, et ux.
Nicktown, Pa., February 23, 1897. 29 6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Register of Wills in and for Cambria county has granted letters tesramentary on the estate of George Rossiein, late of Loretto borough, Cambria county, Pa., deceased, to the undersigned. All persons owing said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement

B. W. LITZINGER,
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of George Rossiein, deceased.
Loretto, Pa., February 22, 1897. 29 6t. X.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary in the estate of Daniel Dumm, Sr., late of Carroll township, have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills in and for Cambria county. All persons owing said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DANIEL BUCK,
Executor of the last will and testament of Daniel Dumm, Sr., deceased.
Loretto, Pa., Feb. 4th, 1897. 12 6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Solomon Dumm late of Barr township, Cambria county deceased, have been granted by the Register of Wills to the undersigned All persons owing said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement. HENRY DUMM,
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Solomon Dumm, deceased.
Nicktown, Pa., March 11, 1897. 19 6t. X.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of John Nagle, deceased.

Letters testamentary in the estate of John Nagle, deceased, late of the township of Clearfield, in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, having been granted to me, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment to me without delay and those having claims against the said estate, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SIMON P. NAGLE,
Executor.
St. Augustine, Pa., March 15, 1897. 19 6t. X.

H. A. SHOEMAKER.

DEALER IN

STOVES, RANGES, FURNACES,

Roofing and Spouting.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS OF ALL KINDS.

Tread Powers, Threshers and Separators, Iron and Wood Pumps, Fence Wire, Etc., Etc.,

EBENSBURG, - - - PENNA.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF CAR roll township for the fiscal year ending March 8th, 1897:

MICHAEL DISHART, Supervisor.

	Dr.	Cr.
To whole amount of work duplicate	$ 860 65	
By amount of cash received on work tax		$ 163 22
By amount of exonerations		3 74
By amount worked out by taxables		698 69
		$ 860 00
To whole amount of cash duplicate	$ 214 93	
To amount of cash received on work tax	163 22	
To amount received from license	57 00	
To amount received from Seated and Unseated Land	29 80	
To amount in hands at last settlement	10 71	
	$ 471 66	
By amount of exoneration		$ 93
By amount paid Dishart Bros. for team hire and labor		64 25
By amount paid for labor and shoveling snow		42 29
By amount paid for plank and timber for bridges		36 71
By amount paid for team hire		6 00
By amount paid James G. Hasson, publishing statement for 1895		5 00
By amount paid John S Foley, publishing statement for 1894 and 1895		10 00
By amount paid Wm. Davis, attorney's fees		5 00
By amount paid F. J. Dietrick for hardware, etc		11 11
By amount paid for smithing and repairs to grader		6 20
By amount paid Wm. J. Dutton for hammers		1 00
By amount paid F. O. Luther for water trough		3 97
By amount paid to Thomas T. Kirkpatrick		35 00
By amount paid for damages to fields		6 00
By amount paid for 107 days services as Supervisor at $1.50 a day		160 50
By amount for collecting $214 93 at 5 per cent		10 74
By amount for disbursing $471 66 at 2 per cent		9 42
By amount paid Auditors and clerk service		24 75
By amount paid Mrs. Chrys. Luther for house rent		1 50
By amount paid Celestine Farabaugh, next Treasurer		22 09
		$ 471 76

THOMAS T. KIRKPATRICK, Supervisor.

	Dr.	Cr.
To whole amount of work duplicate	$1,054 20	
By amount of cash received on work tax		$ 230 02
By amount of exoneration		1 64
By amount worked out by taxables		822 54
		$1,054 20
To whole amount of cash duplicate	$ 263 13	
To amount of cash received on work tax	230 02	
To amount received from M. Dishart	35 00	
To amount due from 1894 with terest	102 16	
	$ 630 31	
By amount of exoneration		$ 41
By amount paid for road order		90
By amount paid for labor and shoveling snow		75 45
By amount paid for smithing and repairs to grader		9 09
By amount paid for plank and timber for bridges		38 25
By amount paid James Meoh, dynamite		2 50
By amount paid Patton Supply Co. for tile		2 93
By amount paid for hardware, etc		27 63
By amount paid Wm. C. Schroth for oaths		2 00
By amount paid for team hire and hammer handles		1 66
By amount paid for 149 days service at $1.50 per day		223 50
By amount paid Thos T. Kirk for team hire and labor		209 00
By amount paid James Nail for attorney's fees		5 00
By amount paid Thos. T. Kirk, use of plow		1 00
By amount paid for collecting $265 13 at 5 per cent		13 15
By amount paid for disbursing $623 00 at 2 per cent		12 46
By amount paid to Chares Feighner, next Treasurer		5 98
		$ 630 31

We, the undersigned Auditors, do certify that the foregoing statement is true and correct.

JOHN A. HOOVER, } Auditors.
ALBERT BOSLET, }

Attest, C. W. MESSEL, Clerk. 3 12 3t.

Orphans' Court Sale
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!

By virtue of an alias order of the Orphan's Court of Cambria county, to me directed I will expose to public sale at the premises in the township of Munster, on

THURSDAY, APRIL 1ST, 1897.

AT TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.

the following described real estate, viz:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the Township of Munster, in the County of Cambria, and State of Pennsylvania, adjoining land of James S. Durbin, deceased, Thomas Sergeant, John Latterner, heirs of Jacob Glass, deceased, Matthew Farabaugh, estate of Francis Eberly, deceased, Frances Iteil, Samuel Noel, Philip Farren, and estate of Cornelius Dever, deceased, containing

200 ACRES

more or less, and having thereon erected a large FRAME HOUSE, 60 feet in length by 30 feet in width, containing 11 rooms, a BANK BARN 80 feet in length by 30 feet in width, an ice house a slaughter house, a store house and granary, and all necessary outbuildings.

Excepting and reserving therefrom, however, all the coal, together with mining rights and privileges which have already been sold to W. W. Amsbry.

TERMS OF SALE.

Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid in hand at the time of sale: the balance of one-third at the confirmation of sale, three months in one year from the confirmation of sale, with interest, and two months in two years from the confirmation of sale, with interest; the remaining one-ninth of the purchase money to remain a lien during the lifetime of Elizabeth J. Durbin, widow of James S. Surbin, deceased, the interest from the time of confirmation of the sale to be paid to her annually, and at her death said one-ninth of the purchase money to be paid to the heirs and legal representatives of said James S. Durbin, deceased. Deferred payments to be secured by judgment bond and mortgage of the purchaser JOANNA DURBIN,
Surviving executrix of the Last Will and Testament of Augustine Durbin, deceased.

TO MAKE MONEY

and enjoy it, one must first have good health.

LAXATEA

cleanses the system, aids digestion, cures constipation and sick headache. Pleasant to take, does not gripe. For sale by all your druggists, 10c and 25c. Samples free. Manufactured by THE JOHN H. HULL CO., Warren, Pa.. 3 12 9?

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

CANCER and Tumors CURED no knife book free. Drs. GRATIGNY & BUSH 135 Elm St. Cincinnati, O

BARGAINS

Are going fast but there are more to follow and while we have sold a good many goods during the past week or two, we have not sold enough—or at least not as many as we wanted to—as we have a good many goods to get rid of.

SHOES!

We have a lot of Ladies' Fine Shoes this week on the Bargain Counter at $1.50 per pair. We sold a lot at $1.00 that were Bargains, but these are greater Bargains. Have also made a

TEN-CENT COUNTER

with lots of Bargains, and if you don't believe that we are selling Shoes at 10c., come and look at the Ten-Cent

TARIFF BILL DEBATED.

Lively Talk by Ways and Means Committee Members.

DEMOCRATS OBJECT TO SCHEDULES

They Deny, However, Any Intent to Delay the Bill—Declare They Want It Passed to See Whether It Will or Not Restore Prosperity.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Democratic members of the ways and means committee received their first official information on the new tariff bill when the bill was considered at a secret session of the full committee. Chairman Dingley announced that he desired to report the bill to the house when it meets at noon tomorrow. Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.) complained that this plan would not give the Democrats sufficient time to analyze the measure and prepare a report. The Democrats contended that they had treated the Republican members more generously in the matter of time when the Wilson bill was framed. Half an hour was consumed in sparring over this point and no definite conclusion was reached. Three hours were spent in analysis of the bill by sections, the Republican members of the committee who had been most active in the preparation of the various schedules explaining the changes made from existing rates and comparing the proposed duties with the McKinley act.

Chairman Dingley and Mr. Payne of New York discussed the chemical schedule, Mr. Doliver of Iowa, the agricultural schedule; Mr. Tawney of Minnesota, lumber; Mr. Payne, sugar, and Mr. Dalzell, glass, earthenware and metals. Mr. Wheeler of Alabama and Mr. McMillin took the leading part in the discussion for the Democrats.

Concerning the sugar schedule Mr. Payne asserted that it was practically a return to the law of 1885. He represented that the proposed rates would be equivalent to an ad valorem duty of 72 per cent on 95 per cent of all the sugar imported. He said that the schedule contained no concealed differential between raw and refined sugar such as the Wilson bill had.

While the revenue which sugar would yield had not been actually calculated it would bring from $16,000,000 to $18,000,000 more into the treasury than under the Wilson law. Mr. Robertson, of Louisiana, a Democrat, gave an opinion that $50,000,000 could be expected from this sugar schedule.

In the consideration of the agricultural schedule Mr. Dolliver explained that the countervailing duty on fish to offset bounties paid by foreign governments was directed against France. The Democrats objected to the imposition of a duty of one-half cent on fresh water fish, which are now on the free list. They also contended that the proposed rates on seeds are double the McKinley duties. The southern members took an interest in the rice paragraphs. It was explained that the increased rate on broken rice had been levied to discourage the growing practice of breaking rice, which is brought in for the use of breweries before the imposition to secure the advantage of the cheaper rates. The duty of 3 cents a pound on chickory root, which is now on the free list, and which is used as an adulteration of coffee, Mr. Dolliver explained, was for the benefit of the middle west, where chickory growing is a new industry.

When the glass schedule was reached Mr. Wheeler criticised the increase in duties on the cast polished plate glass, 16x24, from 6 to 9 cents, and on 24x30, from 10 to 13 cents, the increase being over the McKinley rates. Mr. Dalzell said that it had been demonstrated that the McKinley duties on plates these sizes were not protective, but to offset these increases the rates on plates of higher grades had been reduced.

The imposition of a duty on cotton ties, now on the free list, was also opposed by the Democrats. Mr. Wheeler said the American manufacturers were able not only to supply the home market, but to fill the large orders for India without any protection on the article.

It was contended by the Democrats that the additional duty of one-fourth cent on all articles of steel, finished cold, would prove very far reaching in its scope. The average rate of cutlery was stated to be about 46 per cent.

The Democrats opposed also the proposed duty of $2 a thousand on white pine, which is double the McKinley rate. They also criticized the paragraph placing telegraph and telephone poles and railroad ties of cedar and all other woods under a 20-per cent duty. The other woods are not now dutiable, and the opponents of the new bill asserted that they constitute the most extensive class. The Democratic members of the committee will offer amendments to the bill in the committee meetings as a matter of form. Their amendments will, of course, be rejected by the Republicans.

In its second session of the day the committee finished the review of the bill, but did not go so much into detail in the last schedules. Mr. Evans of Kentucky explained the spirits and wines schedule. The Democrats opposed the advance on brandies from $1.80 to $2.50 on the ground that it encouraged the placing on the market of spurious goods, imitations of standard brands.

Mr. Russell of Connecticut explained that the cotton schedule was practically the Wilson rates reduced from ad valorem to specific. It was remarked by a Democratic member that Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island and not Mr. Wilson, was the author of the cotton schedule, which the senate incorporated in the Wilson bill. Mr. Payne said that the hemp, flax and jute schedule was practically that of the McKinley act, with the blanket clause on hemp, flax and ramie increased from 35 to 50 per cent. The Democrats criticised the restoration of duties on cotton bagging, which is now on the free list. The other schedules were gone through informally. The Democrats criticised the transfer of many articles from the free list to the sundries schedule with duties, but were disposed to acquiesce in the action of the Republicans in placing a duty of $1 a ton on peat moss, at the instance of Mr. Dolliver to encourage an infant industry.

The committee adjourned until tomorrow morning, but the Democratic members had a conference today to outline their policy.

Mr. Bailey of Texas, the recent Democratic candidate for speaker, said in the committee that the Democrats were anxious to hasten rather than delay the passage of the bill, both to stop the possible rush of imports into the country and to give the Republicans an opportunity to demonstrate that a high tariff could relieve the country of financial depression.

PLEAD FOR HER SON.

Mrs. Walling Implores Jackson to Confess and Save Alonzo.

COVINGTON, Ky., March 17.—The other morning at the Alexandria jail Mrs. Walling suddenly walked over to Scott Jackson and cried:

"Save my son, you can do it by telling the truth."

Jackson was visibly startled, but denied that he had concealed anything he knew. Mrs. Walling persisted that he had not told the truth and that he was dragging her son to the scaffold.

Guards interfered and quieted her. She left the jail weeping bitterly.

Jackson was much agitated even after her departure.

Suicided on His Wife's Grave.

TRENTON, March 17.—Jacob Knoblauch, a retired confectioner of this city, has committed suicide on his wife's grave. He had been melancholy since her death.

INGALLS AT CARSON CITY.

The Ex-Senator Will Report For a New York Newspaper.

CARSON CITY, Nev., March 17.—Ex-United States Senator Ingalls is here to report the fight for a New York newspaper. He said on his arrival that he did not know much about prizefighting, either in theory or in practice. But he was very willing to learn and accepted an invitation to visit Corbett's quarters. The ex-senator looked as though he rather regretted the trip when ushered into the smoky barroom at Shaw's Springs, filled as it was with brawny, strong jawed dovotees of the game, who stared suspiciously at the gentleman from Kansas. There was little chance for escape, however, and he followed his escort into Corbett's parlor, where introductions ensued.

He asked some questions so foreign to fighting that they floored Corbett, and to cover his visitor's confusion he began a little rapid work with the dumb bells. Mr. Ingalls hastily retreated to a far corner of the room, from which he viewed the work with evident admiration.

"I think you must be a very nice fighter, Mr. Corbett," said the senator, when the exhibition was finished, "and I think you will beat Mr. Fitzsimmons. We are both American citizens, and, of course, I sympathize always with Americans. I don't know your opponent, but I don't think he can whip you, you are so big, you know."

Mr. Ingalls soon drove back to town, where he met Governor Sadler, and the two visited Dan Stuart's big arena.

Governor Sadler then took him to dinner at the executive mansion. Mr. Ingalls also met Parson Davies, Muldoon, Tom Sharkey, Prof. Donaldson and many other men prominent in pugilistic circles and appears to enjoy himself immensely.

MISSISSIPPI STILL RISES.

People Standing In the Water Praying For Rescue.

MEMPHIS, March 17.—The Mississippi river at Memphis gauges a fraction over 36.5 feet. The river continues to rise slowly. Two negroes, who live near Marion, Ark., attempted to cross Mound lake in a dugout when they were caught in the mighty current, their boat capsized at they were swept away. The change in the situation in the past 24 hours has been decidedly for the worst in every respect; far as the flood and the flood victims are concerned.

Localities that were expected, up to the last moment, to withstand the overflow are at last under water. People who thought they were safe from the angry river find themselves hemmed in, and their danger is the greater because of the confidence that prevented them from providing against them.

From every direction comes reports of unexpected and unprecedented disaster.

At Marion and at the adjacent country 400 people are reported to be lined up on the railroad track, over which occasional waves sweep that threaten to carry off the desperate people and livestock that there find a precarious housekeeper.

Down on President's island it is learned that from 50 to 100 people are standing in the water and praying for the sight of a boat to take them off.

MAY SEND WOLCOTT TO EUROPE.

Likely to Be the New Bimetallic Conference Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Senator Wolcott says that he knows nothing of any intention on the part of President McKinley to ask him to go to Europe as a commissioner on behalf of this government to continue his negotiations looking to an international agreement on silver. He made the statement upon being shown an article in a New York paper saying that he would be asked by the president to accept this mission, but declined to discuss the question further.

Inquiry among senators interested in the bimetallic movement develops the fact that some understanding has been reached that a special commission or commissioner will be selected under the law of the last congress, who will go abroad to forward bimetallism. It is believed that Senator Wolcott will be selected because he has already been abroad, and, from the reports he has brought back, is looked upon as the proper man to make the effort, under the authorization of law and appointment by the president. It is stated that nothing has yet been definitely settled.

ENGLAND AND SPAIN.

Complications Between Them Over the Filibustering Steamer Bermuda.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—An interesting complication, it is said, is likely to arise in the near future between the British embassy and the Spanish legation here over the filibustering steamer Bermuda. The recent prolonged trip of the Bermuda from Philadelphia to Bermuda and back to Fernandina is a mystery yet to be solved, but it is said to be certain that she did not take on arms or men from the United States.

If she has been engaged in filibustering she must have taken on her cargo and men on the high seas. As the Bermuda is a British vessel, she is believed to be liable under the British foreign enlistment act rather than the American neutrality laws and therefore the British and Spanish diplomats here, it is expected, will exchange notes on the subject. Last summer the British embassy took away the Bermuda's British register on representations of the Spanish government, but it was restored a few months ago at Halifax.

A FUGITIVE CAUGHT.

The State Department Secures a Man In South Africa.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The state department has managed with great expedition to catch a fugitive from justice half way round the globe. Notice was received at the department from the governor of New York that the state sought the arrest of J. Aubrey Bennett, wanted at Utica on a charge of embezzlement. It was supposed that he was bound for Cape Town.

A cablegram was sent at once to the United States consul at that place and as the man landed from the steamer next day he walked directly into the hands of the officers who were awaiting him. The consul sent word that the prisoner would be detained until officers arrived at Cape Town to bring him back to the United States.

Opened by President McKinley.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—President McKinley has issued an order that undoubtedly will increase his popularity among a large portion of the citizens of the district. It is that the road back of the White House, running through the White House grounds, be restored to its former function as a public thoroughfare. It was closed by President Cleveland four years ago.

Students Riot In Montreal.

MONTREAL, March 17.—The medical students of Laval university, to the number of about 200, besieged the office of Les Nouvelles, the French Canadian Sunday paper, and threatened to demolish it because an article appeared reflecting upon them. The police dispersed them before any harm was done.

London Fighting Cigarettes.

LONDON, March 17.—The city council has decided to impose a license fee of $100 on cigarette vendors, in the hope of lessening the cigarette habit among the youths of the city.

Nansen Given a Degree.

CAMBRIDGE, England, March 17.—The honorary degree of doctor of science has been conferred here upon Dr. Nansen, the arctic explorer.

CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

It Caused Strong Talk In the State Senate.

WENT THROUGH ON THIRD READING

Senator Flinn Caused Surprise by Supporting the Measure—Magee Opposed It—All Amendments Defeated—Fire Investigation Report—The House Session.

HARRISBURG, March 17.—A lively debate has occurred in the senate over the civil service bill.

After prayer the regular business was taken up. There was not a single bill presented and the calendar was proceeded with. The first measure to come up was the civil service bill, which was on third reading. Mr. Gobin, the author of the bill, made a speech in favor of it. Senator Crouse moved to amend it so that it would not refer to the positions of assistant cashiers in the office of the receiver of taxes in Philadelphia. There was quite a discussion over the bill. To the surprise of the anti-Quay people, Senator Flinn opposed the amendment. He said that he believed the act was a good one, but that it did not extend far enough. He said:

"I know that this bill was conceived by the senior senator from this state in order to embarrass some of his political opponents, but that does not matter This is the entering wedge, and while it is a political necessity now, it will be in operation only a short time until it will have to be extended all over the state. I know that this will drive out of politics all the young men, and I don't know just who will support politics in the future, as there can be no assessments from officeholders. I don't know, but I believe that it will result in the corporations paying the expenses. I know that today one of the biggest firms in the United States, yes, I guess in the world, is supporting the dominant faction in this state, and they are instructing their men to vote for the friends of that faction. There is a demand on the part of the people outside of politics to have some law of this kind. I said I would vote for it and I will.

"It took the senior senator 30 years to reach the position where he thought civil service was the proper thing, and it has only taken me a few months. So I will go with him."

Senator Gobin said that he did not think the senior senator should be charged with the authorship of the bill. He said the senior senator favored it, but the state convention had approved the bill and made it a part of its platform.

Senator Magee then took a hand in the discussion. He said: "I cannot agree with my colleague from Pittsburg, Mr. Flinn. I don't think this bill is a good one. I don't think it is the proper thing for there to be a law that a certain official in Allegheny county commits a crime if he does a certain thing, while the same class of officials can do the same act in the adjoining county and it should be legal. I don't believe the bill is constitutional, and for that reason I will vote against it. This bill says that no employe can be discharged except by the civil service commission, yet the constitution of this commonwealth plainly states that any appointive officer can be removed by the appointing power."

This ended the discussion and the bill passed with only a few dissenting votes. All amendments offered were defeated.

Senator Heller presented the report of the sub-committee appointed to investigate the state capitol fire. This is the second report of the committee. When the first report was presented the senate sent it back for more information. In the present report the committee filed a copy of all the subpœnas in the case and the papers. It recites the fact that the minister refused to testify and it asks that Dr. Swallow be brought before the bar of the senate and asked to give the names of his informants and upon his refusal the presiding officer shall issue a commitment for contempt, if the senate so decides. The report was laid on the table for the time being.

The following bills were passed finally:

A further supplement to an act entitled, "an act to regulate the practice of pharmacy and sale of poisons and to prevent adulterations of drugs and medicines prepared in the state of Pennsylvania," approved May 26, 1887.

A supplement to an act entitled, "an act providing for the incorporation and government of cities of the third class," approved May 23, 1889, and providing for the assessment and collection of special taxes upon abutting properties for street sprinkling and street cleaning.

An act to prevent manufacturers and contractors or other employes of labor from discriminating against employes because they are members of labor unions.

An act to equalize the levy and collection of assessments for local improvements in boroughs and cities of the state of Pennsylvania except in cities of the first class.

An act to provide for the collection of interest in addition to all costs, charges and penalties upon all taxes returned for the purpose of creating or continuing a lien upon real estate and repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent therewith.

An act fixing the salaries of the deputy sheriffs other than that of the chief or real estate deputy in counties co-extensive in boundary with cities of the first class.

After numerous bills of minor importance were passed finally Mr. Kennedy asked unanimous consent to read a bill in place, and then presented the Lyon classification act, which was referred to the committee on municipal affairs.

The bill providing for a popular vote at the primaries in all senatorial, legislative and congressional districts, composed of two or more counties, was called up. There was some discussion of the bill. Senator Flinn objected to it, saying it was one of the alleged reform bills that only reformed where it did not affect the majority faction. Mr. Kennedy wanted unanimous consent to amend the bill. Mr. Flinn objected, and the senate went into committee of the whole.

The bill permitting poolselling at regularly organized race tracks passed the senate finally.

The state college bill, making the state responsible for all the debts of the college, was discussed for some time and then held over. After the calendar was fairly well cleaned up the senate adjourned.

In the house Mr. Patterson offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a Tennessee centennial commission. The object of the commission is to prepare a Pennsylvania state exhibit for the exposition. The commission will serve without pay.

Only two bills were introduced, one by Mr. Manning, providing for a speedy hearing in the case of persons alleged to be lunatics, and the other by Mr. Schrink, creating the office of county solicitor in counties containing 150,000 inhabitants. The bill making an appropriation for the expenses of the Heller-Lanbach election contest committee was recommitted to the committee on appropriations.

The first bill on the calendar was that of Representative Robb (Allegheny), to authorize the election of two triennial assessors in the several townships and boroughs not divided into wards. A vote on final passage was taken and the bill was defeated, not having secured a constitutional majority. The vote was 97 for to 61 against.

The bill regulating the mining of bituminous coal in Pennsylvania passed finally by a vote of 154 to 4.

The bill to provide copies of "Smull's Legislative Handbook" for the public schools passed by a vote of 108 to 55.

The bill regulating the manufacture and sale of distilled and fermented vinegars was passed finally.

The senate resolution instructing the senate and house committees on public buildings to confer with the governor on the new capitol question and make a report not later than March 8, was taken from the table and killed. The house passed several bills of minor importance and then adjourned.

BETHANY WILL CONTINUE.

But the Old College Needs Help Very Badly.

PITTSBURG, March 17.—The directors of Bethany college, Bethany, W. Va., held a meeting at the Seventh Avenue hotel last evening to decide whether the oldest college of the Campbellite denomination, organized by Alexander Campbell, founder of the Disciple church, was to be closed owing to financial difficulties.

The trustees were loth to close the institution, and finally decided to negotiate a loan to tide over the temporary embarrassment and to appeal to the great brotherhood of disciples throughout the country to come to the relief of the institution by the next annual commencement.

The faculty is in debt about $20,000. The institution holds many notes on which it is impossible to collect. It is also endowed with $40,000, which is not available at present, and may not be for some time.

Central Pennsylvania Conference.

CLEARFIELD, Pa., March 17.—The twenty-ninth annual session of the Central Pennsylvania Methodist Episcoconference began here last evening with the preaching of the missionary sermon by Rev. W. Perry Eveland. Bishop Ninde presides.

GREECE WILL FIGHT.

The Coercive Course of Europe Has Angered the Little Nation to the Point of Fighting Turkey—Turks Fortifying the Frontier.

ATHENS, March 17.—It is the general belief here that nothing now can prevent war, and that the government has its plan of campaign fully prepared. The cabinet has had a long session as to the attitude to be taken in face of the coercive program of Europe and it is reported that a decision was reached to take active measures, as being the only solution possible for Greece.

The center of interest is now transferred from Crete to the Macedonian frontier. It is evident from the haste which the government has displayed in getting a l its available troops off by sea before the commencement of the blockade that there is a strong conviction that they will be needed at once.

With the sea route closed, the transportation of troops must be overland, and this would be an exceedingly slow and difficult process, owing to the lack of horses and the very incomplete railway system in the northern portions of Greece. Many of the war correspondents have already arrived at Volo, Larissa and other frontier points.

It is reported that the Turkish forces on the Macedonian frontier are raising a double line of fortifications and being constantly reinforced from Salonica.

CANEA, March 17.—Colonel Vassos has transferred his headquarters to Sphakia, the most mountainous and inaccessible position in the island. This is held to indicate that Greece is firmly resolved not to recall her troops, a step which is regarded as impossible in the face of the strong national feeling. Colonel Vassos will strongly fortify his new camp, which is revictualed for several months. He is now able to await the progress of events.

A RUSH OF VISITORS.

Cabinet Meeting Did Not Keep Them Away From the White House.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The crowd of visitors at the White House was undiminished by the knowledge that it was cabinet day and that the president would not be able to see any callers.

The cabinet assembled promptly with every member present. Before beginning to dispose of the business before them the cabinet officers gave an opportunity to several professional photographers to secure group pictures. The meeting was rather long, but this was to be expected in view of the fact that it was really the first business session that has been held since March 4, the preceding meetings being consumed largely in general discussion and not touching upon the details of department routine because of lack of familiarity with the subjects. Secretary Sherman came over from the state department with a number of papers relating to the business of the state department.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, March 16.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 85@85c; No. 2 red, 84@85c; spring wheat, 84@85c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 27½@28c; No. 2 shelled, 27@27½c; high mixed shelled, 25½@25¾c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 25@25c; No. 2 do, 23¾@23c; extra No. 3 white, 21@23½c; light mixed, 20@22c.

HAY—No. timothy, $11.75@12.00; No. 2, $10.00@10.50; packing, $6.00@6.50 No. 1 feeding prairie, 7.50@7.75; wagon hay, $14.00@15.00 for timothy.

POULTRY—Large live chickens, 70@80c per pair; live chickens, small, 50@60c; dressed, 10@12c per pound; live ducks, 75@90c per pair; dressed 15@16c per pound; live turkeys, 11@12c per pound; dressed, 14@15c; live geese, $1.00@1.5 per pair.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 21@22c; creamery, 20@21c; Ohio fancy creamery, 18@ 20c; fancy country roll, 14@15c; low grade and cooking, 8@10c.

CHEESE—Fancy New York full cream, 12½@13c; Ohios, full cream, late make, 11@ 11½c; new Wisconsin Swiss, in tubs, 11½@12c; Limburger, new, 8½@9c; Ohio Swiss, in tubs, 11½c; Swiss, in bricks, 5-pound average, 10@11c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 10@10½c; selected, fancy stock, 1 ½ @11½c; duck eggs, 19@20c; goose eggs, 50@60c.

PITTSBURG, March 16.

CATTLE—Supply light on Monday, 35 cars on sale; market slow today; run light; market unchanged. We quote the following prices: Prime, $4.8 @5.00; good, $4.50@4.65; tidy, $4.20@4.50; good butchers', $3.90@4.20; fair, $3.60@3.80; feeders, $3.60@4.00; bulls, stags and cows, $1.75@3.50; bologna cows, $3.50@15.00; fresh cows and springers, $20.00 @40.00.

HOGS—Receipts fair on Monday, 30 double-deck cars on sale; market ruled active today run is light; market steady; prices firm. We would quote the following prices: Prime assorted mediums, $4.10@4.15; best Yorkers, $4.00@4.05; common to fair Yorkers and pigs, $3.9 @4.00; heavy hogs, $3.90@4.00; roughs, $2.75@3.60.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply light on Monday, 14 cars on sale; market active at closing prices of last week; supply today light; market firm. We quote: Ohio fed westerns, $4.25@4.5 c; natives, $4.50@4.60; good, $4.3@4.40; fair, $3.6 @4.10; common, $2.00@3.40; culls, $2.00@2.50. Lambs—Choice, $5.25@5.50; common to good, $4.00@5.00; veal calves, $5.00@ 5.50; heavy and thin calves, $3.00@3.50.

CINCINNATI, March 16.

HOGS—Market steady at $3.25@4.05. Receipts, 1,200 head; shipments, 1,500 head.

CATTLE—Market steady at $2.50@4.70. Receipts, 200 head; shipments, 100 head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep weak at $2.70@4.75. Receipts, 400 head; shipments, none. Lambs—Market slow at $3.75@5.35.

NEW YORK, March 16.

WHEAT—Spot market irregular; No. 1 hard, 87½c.

CORN—Spot market easy; No. 2, 38¼c.

OATS—Spot market quiet; No. 2, 31¼c.

CATTLE—No trading. European cables quote American steers at 11@12c per pound dressed weight; sheep at 10@11½c per pound dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 9@10c per pound.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market steady. Sheep, $3.50@4.75; lambs, $5.00@5.90.

HOGS—Market weaker and easier at $3.90@4.15.

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Altoona Accommodation, week days	9 25 a m
Main Line Express, daily	10 50 a m
Altoona Accom., week days	1 00 p m
Harrisburg Accommodation, Sundays only	1 07 p m
Mail Express, daily	5 17 p m
Philadelphia Express, daily	8 11 p m

WEST.

Johnstown Accommodation, week days	8 14 a m
Pacific Express, daily	8 37 a m
Way Passenger, daily	2 09 p m
Mail Train, daily	3 05 p m
Pittsburg Express, daily	3 58 p m
Fast Line, daily	8 28 p. m
Johnstown Accommodation, week days	8 34 p m

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TRAINS ARRIVE.

From Hastings and the North	7 36 a m
From Cresson	10 00 a m
From Vintondale	2 35 p m
From Cresson	5 05 p m
From Cresson	5 56 p m
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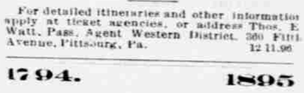

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